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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY IRAN'S VELAYATI

Meets Strougal

LD251731 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague. He arrived in Czechoslovakia today for an official visit.

During the meeting, Velayati pointed out the traditional friendship between the people of Czechoslovakia and Iran, and emphasized that the development of mutual relations between the two countries are on an upward trend, which must continue to be stimulated. He pointed out the developing countries' main causes of present international tension and disquietening problems, which are deepening and await effective solutions.

Lubomir Strougal pointed out that political contacts are developing in a positive way and that the planned development of the Czechoslovak economy in this 5-year plan enables Czechoslovakia to take a more marked share in the further industrialization of Iran.

Both sides indicated ways of intensifying both economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Received by Husak

LD261246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, today received 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is paying an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The two representatives, meeting at Prague Castle, positively assessed the level of the long years of Czechoslovak-Iranian relations, expressed interest in their development in all spheres, and exchanged views on some topical problems concerning the international situation, particularly developments in the Near East. The Czechoslovak side stressed the urgency of terminating the conflict in the Persian Gulf and of solving all controversial questions by peaceful means.

Talks With Indra, Urban

LD262230 Prague CTK in English 1605 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 26 (CTK) -- The international situation and Czechoslovak-Iranian parliamentary and other contacts were discussed by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra and visiting Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and the Iranian minister reviewed trade and economic contacts between the two countries and stated that though mutual trade has been favourably developing there are still possibilities to further improve trade exchanges and cooperation in the economic sphere.

They discussed measures aimed at promoting mutual contacts, increasing the growth rate of mutual trade and implementing more efficiently intentions in the development of cooperation. Speaking later to journalists, the Iranian minister appreciated the results of his talks with Czechoslovak representatives. He stressed that the talks confirmed the interest of both countries in further promoting mutual relations in all spheres and provided new impulses to intensifying economic cooperation and extending cultural exchanges and contacts between the media. He spoke in favour of coordinating the two countries' activities at international forums with the aim to jointly help strengthen world peace. The minister noted that regular contacts are envisaged between government and parliamentary officials of the two states and voiced the conviction that this will help promote Czechoslovak-Iranian relations.

Meeting With Indra Described

LD262320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of Iran, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia. They exchanged views on the present international situation and Czechoslovak-Iranian parliamentary and other contacts.

Seen Off by Chnoupek

LD271046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia today and left for Iran. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, and other officials of the Foreign Ministry.

HAVLIN ADDRESSES PRAGUE UNIVERSITIES MEETING

LD261932 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, addressed today a statewide aktiv of party and state officials of Prague universities. He stressed that universities are, through their structure, concentrations of top scientists and pedagogues, representatives of many scientific branches and entire schools, predestined for presenting to top party and state organs topics and recommendations which would push forward the frontiers of knowledge and point to completely new paths and possibilities of problem solving which are being brought about by the times. The problems of further development of our society within the framework of the development of the entire socialist community, including the problems of university education, are so new that their solution precludes the use of present methods by rigid thought processes. One has to take into account relatively fast changes of the economic and social climate. Stemming from this is the need for deepening and improving the quality of prognostic activity. Universities cannot be merely institutions for handing over facts and information, Josef Havlin said. One must progress more and more from teaching facts to teaching difficult and demanding tasks, which cope with a growing quantity of more and more complex scientific-research data. In concluding his address, Josef Havlin expressed the conviction that the deliberations of the statewide aktiv have united opinions and policies in safeguarding the tasks at universities. Participants in the aktiv have sent a letter to the CPCZ Central Committee.

HONECKER, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT IN SWEDEN

Agreements Signed

LD261913 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1414 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm 26 Jun (ADN) -- Following the official talks between the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and the Swedish prime minister, the GDR and Sweden concluded a series of important agreements. In the presence of Erich Honecker and Ingvar Carlsson, a program on the development of trade and economic relations, a governmental agreement on avoiding double taxation, and a state treaty on judicial assistance in criminal cases were signed at the official seat of the Swedish prime minister, Rosenbad Palace.

The agreements were signed on behalf of their governments by Foreign Trade Ministers Gerhard Beil and Mats Hellstroem and Foreign Ministers Oskar Fischer and Sten Andersson.

Further Details

LD262035 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1546 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Jun (ADN) -- In the presence of Erich Honecker and Ingvar Carlsson and other representatives of the two states, important agreements between the GDR and Sweden were signed in Stockholm today, after the successful conclusion of the official talks.

The foreign trade ministers of the two countries, Gerhard Beil and Mats Hellstroem, signed a program on the development of trade and economic relations. The main directions contained in it for the expansion of economic, industrial, and technical cooperation take into account the new quality and the increased dimensions of economic relations between the two countries and are intended to further increase their long-term nature and stability. They also stress the firm intention to continue the proven forms of cooperation between the GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines and Swedish firms in the realization of important projects in both countries and in third markets and to provide the necessarey government support.

The foreign ministers of the GDR and Sweden, Oskard Fischer and Sten Anderson, also signed three other agreements:

-- An agreement on the avoidance of double taxation in the sphere of taxation of income and capital comprehensively regulates the tax treatment of mutual economic and scientific-technical activities of the GDR and Sweden. This creates stable trade policy conditions in this area that meet the interests of the two states and thus contributes to the further deepening of cooperation between the two states;

-- An agreement on judicial assistance in criminal cases regulates cooperation between the responsible bodies of the GDR and Sweden in the rendering of judicial assistance by making available judicial documents, meeting requests for the taking of evidence, and the taking over by each state of the prosecution of its own citizens who have committed a criminal act in the other country that is party to the agreement.

An agreement on dispensing with the certification of documents means that in the future no addition legalization is necessary by the responsible bodies of the country in which they are presented. This will make the use of documents by the citizens of both treaty states much easier.

Mittag at Friendship Society

LD262001 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1228 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Stockholm, 26 Jun (ADN) -- At a friendly meeting on Thursday, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council, conveyed warm greetings, thanks, and recognition from Erich Honecker to Swedish public figures who have rendered services with much initiative over the years to the development of relations with the GDR.

The meeting at the GDR Embassy was attended by other members of Erich Honecker's official entourage and representatives of the Sweden-GDR Society, Riksdag deputies and other public figures in politics, the economy, science, culture, and the church.

Guenter Mittag expressed high regard for the many years' work of the public figures for the strengthening of friendship between Sweden and the GDR and recalled the great initiatives for international recognition for the GDR. He expressed warm thanks for the almost 30 years' work of the Friendship Society, which is born by great mutual respect, far-sightedness and personal commitment. The active support for peace, international friendship, and cooperation is proving today more than ever to be a valuable contribution to the expansion of friendly and good-neighborly relations.

Peaceful cooperation between the GDR and Sweden has good prospects, which require the further personal support of the members of the friendship movements in the two countries, said Guenter Mittag. As an expression of the high regard for the weighty contribution made by the Sweden-GDR Society to deepening friendship between the two peoples, he presented Professor Arvidson, president of the Sweden-GDR Society, with a watercolor painting showing a panorama of Stralsund.

Honecker Meets King, Queen

LD262006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1314 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, was received on Thursday by King Carl XVI Gustav of Sweden and Queen Silvia. At the meeting in the royal castle of Stockholm, Erich Honecker expressed satisfaction with the renewed opportunity to meet the king and queen. He was able to note the pleasure that there was a high measure of agreement in the two sides' standpoints on all basic issues of peace preservation and detente.

Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, invited King Carl XVI Gustav of Sweden and Queen Silvia to pay an official visit to the GDR. After the meeting, the Swedish king gave a dinner in honor of Erich Honecker.

The dinner was attended by: Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and head of the Chancery of the State Council chairman; Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador to Sweden, and other public figures.

Participants on the Swedish side were: Queen Silvia; Ingvar Carlsson, prime minister; Sten Ruthud, marshal of the realm; Sten Andersson, foreign minister; Mat Hellstroem, foreign trade minister; Carl Henrik Sihver Liljegren, Swedish ambassador to the GDR; Kjell Larsson, state secretary to the prime minister; Ambassador Hans Dahlgren, advisor to the prime minister; Peter Osvald, head of the First Political Department in the Foreign Ministry; Hans Corell, head of the Legal and Consular Department in the Foreign Ministry; Sven Olof Hedengren, head of court administration, as well as the first adjutant and other staff of the court.

Fischer, Anderson Hold Talks

LD262007 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1318 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Jun (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and the Kingdom of Sweden, Oskar Fischer and Sten Andersson, met on Thursday at the Foreign Ministry in Stockholm for a friendly talk. The ministers stressed with great satisfaction that the course of the state visit by Erich Honecker to Sweden allowed one to assert that the high expectations of each side for the visit would be met in every respect.

Honecker Meets With Carlsson

LD262046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Ingvar Carlsson, prime minister of Sweden, continued their discussions on Thursday. The talks centered on the exchange of views on international questions that began yesterday.

The two sides expressed their concern about the aggravated international situation. They described the reduction of worldwide tensions, a halt to the arms race on earth and the prevention of it spreading to space as the most decisive tasks of the present.

Erich Honecker underlined the GDR's determination to make the greatest possible contribution to the stabilization of world peace. The future destiny of the entire civilization is at stake today. Mankind must not come to an end in a nuclear inferno. A new, responsible approach to questions on which war or peace depend is required. The GDR therefore gives its full support to the Soviet Union's peace program of January this year. It offers mankind the opportunity to enter the year 2000 without nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

In his statements, Erich Honecker referred to the appeal by the Warsaw Pact states of 11 June 86 on the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. With this appeal, addressed to the NATO members and all European countries, the socialist states have underlined and stated more precisely their comprehensive disarmament program.

It covers all weapons types, whether nuclear, chemical, or conventional, and includes all the necessary control measures, both national measures and international procedures, right down to on-site inspection. Erich Honecker described this program as a new, immediately negotiable basis for effective disarmament steps.

In the talks, the conviction was expressed that it is possible to bring about a change for the better in international relations if every state makes an active contribution, and if all those interested in peace and peaceful coexistence unite forces.

Erich Honecker and Ingvar Carlsson in particular spoke in favor of a halt to all nuclear tests, which would be an important step on the path of overcoming the nuclear arms race.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the Swedish efforts for an effective reduction in military confrontation, as expressed, among other things, in the proposal for a zone free of theater nuclear weapons in central Europe and in the active commitment within the framework of the 6-state initiative. He spoke about the intensive efforts of the GDR to set in motion negotiations on the creation of a corridor free of theater nuclear weapons along the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. In this the GDR is acting in the spirit of Olof Palme.

In their exchange of views on nuclear and chemical weapon-free zones, the partners in the talks said that they regard their activities aimed at the creation of such areas as a specific contribution in the international struggle to preserve peace.

The partners in the talks expressed the hope that all contentious international questions will be solved by peaceful means. The both stressed that the GDR and Sweden would in the future not let up in their efforts to promote the expansion of peaceful relations between the peoples and states and at the same time to contribute to reducing confrontation in international relations.

Both sides favored of the Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence-Building Measures in Europe reaching positive results.

Erich Honecker and Ingvar Carlsson expressed the conviction at the end of their talks, which were conducted in a friendly atmosphere, that the positive results of their discussions would contribute towards a further deepening of the friendly relations between the GDR and Sweden, which would also have positive effects internationally.

Erich Honecker invited Ingvar Carlsson to make an official visit to the GDR, which was accepted (?with thanks) by the Swedish prime minister.

Honecker Meets Party Chairman

LD262138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, had a talk on Thursday in his residence in Stockholm with Rolf Hagel, chairman of the Workers' Party (Communists), about topical questions relating to the joint struggle for the preservation of peace and cooperation between the two parties.

Erich Honecker spoke about the successful realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. He stressed that the elections on 8 June constituted a unanimous decision by the citizens of the GDR in favor of the continuation of the path of political stability, economic dynamism, and the securing of peace.

Rolf Hagel, who headed the delegation of the Workers' Party (Communists) to the 11th SED Congress, expressed his high regard for the impressive development of the GDR as a stable factor of peace and socialism in the heart of Europe. Through their imaginative and constructive policy, the socialist states are making a decisive contribution to curbing the most aggressive circles of imperialism and to securing peace.

Erich Honecker and Rolf Hagel agreed in affirming that, in view of the dangerous world situation, brought about as a result of the continued arms escalation and confrontation policy of the Reagan administration and its closest allies, the prevention of the nuclear self-destruction of mankind and the securing of peaceful relations between the states has become a decisive precondition for further social progress in the world.

The partners in the talks agreed that the far-reaching, concrete, and realistic proposals made by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact to liberate the world from nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction by the year 2000, and for a significant reduction in conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe, are in complete agreement with the vital interests of the people. The peoples hope that the United States and NATO will take advantage of this opportunity, so that the decisive change comprised in a reduction in military confrontation and in disarmament can take place in honest negotiations. The world does not need any so-called strategic defense initiatives, but real strategic peace iniatives.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the active support of the Workers' Party (Communists) for peace, for friendly Swedish relations with the GDR, the Soviet Union and other socialist states, and for its solidarity with the national and social liberation movements.

He recalled the living traditions of the common struggle of the German and Swedish Communists against fascism and war and wished the Swedish comrades the best of success in the realization of their goals.

The partners in the talks affirmed that the relations between the two parties are developing well in the spirit of the proven principles of the communist movement.

Present at the talk were: Alf Loevenborg, deputy chairman of the Workers Party (Communists); John Takman, member of the Politburo of the Workers Party (Communists) Central Committee; Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador in Sweden, and Heinz Lehmann, deputy head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

Honecker, Carlsson View Talks

LD262349 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Late this afternoon the official talks between Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman in Stockholm concluded.

Following the official talks, several agreements were signed in the presence of Erich Honecker and Ingvar Carlsson and other personalities from the two countries, agreements to promote the further development of our relations with the Kingdom of Sweden. Following this, Erich Honecker and his host faced questions from journalists. Erich Honecker commented on GDR-Swedish relations and on the Stockholm conference.

[Begin Honecker recording] I think that the international authority of Sweden and Swedish foreign policy are a weighty contribution to securing peace in the world. Contributing to this is the fact that the GDR and Sweden work closely together in order to increase the chance that world peace is preserved. We want the Stockholm conference to end with good results and we have laid the basis for this in the form of the Helsinki Final Act. I, too, am a signatory of the Helsinki Final Act. From our side one can expect every accomodation, but you know where the resistance and no readiness comes from, as in Bern. [end recording]

[Correspondent Albrecht Molle] I had the opportunity to interview Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson briefly for GDR radio.

[Begin recording] [Molle] May I ask you perhaps briefly and in German to give an account of your talks with Mr Honecker?

[Carlsson in German] Yesterday we had 2 and 1/2 hours of discussions on bilateral and some international issues. The bilateral issues concentrated particularly on trade. We have an exchange of trade, but we believe that in both countries an increase in these contacts is possible. We now have a formal agreement to have such a development.

[Molle] Perhaps a few sentences about the international issues that were discussed?

[Carlsson] We discussed the Stockholm conference. The Swedish Government is very interested in ensuring that this conference is successful. We have only a few months left for work. I believe that both our governments agree that it is an important conference, and that we ought to have a proper final document.

[Molle] Prime Minister, will this dialogue between the GDR and Sweden be continued? In other words, have you received an invitation to visit the GDR and, if so, have you accepted it?

[Carlsson] Yes, I have received an invitiation and I have said yes. I can also tell you that our foreign trade minister, Hellstrom, will visit the Leipzig Fair at the end of Agusut. We have had a very constructive discussion about our trade cooperation and we have also discussed environmental questions, energy cooperation. These two bilateral questions were in my view the most important. We have discussed various areas, but I will not go into details here. In general, we are to broaden and deepen our cooperation, and we believe that we have good opportunities here because the GDR and Sweden are both industrialized countries and have technical competence. [end recording]

Further Reportage

For further reportage on the visit of Sweden by Erich Honecker, see the Sweden subsection of the Nordic Affairs section of the 26 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HONECKER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH SWEDEN, FRG

PM261141 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 24 Jun 86 p 13

[Interview with Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, by Christina Jutterstrom and Disa Hastad: "An Antifascist of the Old School"]

[Text] Tomorrow GDR party and state head Erich Honecker comes to Stockholm. He will hold talks with Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and lunch with the king and queen. His visit returns the visit to the GDR by Olof Palme 2 years ago.

DAGENS NYHETER Chief Editor Christina Jutterstrom and East European correspondent Disa Hastad interviewed him in East Berlin last week.

DAGENS NYHETER: The warm reception given to our late Prime Minister Olof Palme in Stralsund 2 years ago gave us Swedish journalists the impression that the old ties between our countries are still lively. What does this mean to the GDR?

Erich Honecker: That is a correct impression. The political, economic, cultural, and scientific ties between our peoples which are a result of the close contacts during the 17th and 18th centuries have left traces which have been preserved right up to our own times.

For us, keeping German-Swedish history alive also means placing the humanist values, all the artistic, spiritual, and scientific results achieved as a result of mutual efforts, at the service of our peoples so that we can understand each other and live well together. There have been many such achievements, especially since the din of the Thirty Years War died away.

It is against this background that we in the GDR are also celebrating the 200th anniversary of the death of the Stralsund-born chemist, Wilhelm Scheele, whose magnificent scientific achievements were so closely connected with Sweden.

DAGENS NYHETER: When were you last in Sweden?

Erich Honecker: Unfortunately it was in connection with a tragic occasion -- Olof Palme's funeral. Olof Palme and I got to know each other in Greifswald and Stralsund. Our conversations were warm and deep. I had the impression that they were also important to Olof Palme.

DAGENS NYHETER: Sweden now has agreements with many countries which means that visas are no longer required for its citizens to visit Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary, for example. Is such an agreement desirable between Sweden and the GDR too?

Erich Honecker: Talks about this are being held at present. There is friendly traffic. People go to Sweden in connection with family reunifications.

DAGENS NYHETER: What arguments are there against an agreement to eliminate visas on your side?

Erich Honecker: For a long time we were a country under construction. Now we can tackle such issues as tourism. Here we must use the practices that apply between countries with different systems. But this is a process, and tourist traffic can be improved. The will is there, but there is also the currency question.

LAGENS NYHETER: What are the most important questions that you will be discussing with the Swedish Government during your visit to Sweden?

Erich Honecker: I am looking forward with great expectation to my talks with Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson. They will cover the international situation, as well as bilateral questions. You understand of course that I do not want to make predictions about the talks.

Naturally, I ascribe special importance to the exchange of views on the current, most urgent questions -- arms limitation and disarmament, the continuation of the CSCE process, and the solution of regional conflicts.

As far as bilateral questions are concerned, we want to exchange ideas with the Swedish side in those areas in which there is in our view a mutual interest in deepening and further developing relations.

This covers political dialogue, commercial and industrial relations, and relations in the fields of environmental protection, communications, science and culture, school and health care systems, and others.

The GDR attaches great importance to cooperation in the Baltic region, particularly where agreements covering the saving of human life and cooperation in combating pollution in the Baltic are concerned, including the delineation of areas of responsibility.

Thus there are many different questions to discuss. The aim behind everything is to make a contribution to an improvement of the international climate through fruitful, indeed exemplary relations, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence.

DAGENS NYHETER: Is it possible that our two countries could work together for an environmental program, even an international program of this type?

Erich Honecker: Yes, since we have good lessons from such cooperation. The foundation for this is the government agreement between our two countries signed 10 years ago.

I also remember the multiplicity of joint activities which take place within the framework of the Baltic convention and the convention on long-range cross-border air pollution.

The GDR is prepared to continue to expand its existing contacts with Sweden and other countries because active environmental care is only possible today through international cooperation.

DAGENS NYHETER: What is your view of the peaceful use of nuclear power after the reactor accident at Chernobyl in the Soviet Union?

Erich Honecker: Nuclear power does play a certain role in our energy program. But only 3 percent of our total energy requirements are met by it at present. As in the past, the major part of our energy requirements -- 90 percent -- are met by coal.

Safety equipment and operating regulations in the GDR are of a high standard, and of course we will continue to pay a great deal of attention to these questions.

We support Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals for deepening international cooperation on the peaceful exploitation of nuclear energy, which, from the international viewpoint, is something we cannot do without in the short term.

We also support Gorbachev's initiative for convening an international conference under the aegis of the IAEA.

The reactor accident in Chernobyl has strengthened our conviction that we should move even more forcefully against the danger which emanates from the military misuse of nuclear energy.

An extremely important first step would be a ban on nuclear tests for both peaceful and non-peaceful purposes -- something that the whole world is demanding and that the Soviet Union has been practicing since August last year.

DAGENS NYHETER: You say that in the short term we cannot do without nuclear power. Are you prepared to completely abolish nuclear power as a source of energy in the GDR?

Erich Honecker: As I said, nuclear power accounts for only 3 percent of our energy consumption. We are now investing in an expansion of it. But we are waiting for the detailed report from Chernobyl. We will study it and discuss the matter. I, myself, do not consider that nuclear power is the last word. But for countries which rely on nuclear power for 40 to 60 percent of their energy, it is, of course, something that is difficult to renounce.

But I can tell you that solar energy is not on the agenda for the GDR.

DAGENS NYHETER: Will the GDR suffer any economic harm as a result of the export losses after Chernobyl?

Erich Honecker: No. Our exports are not being affected.

We have been running checks here around the clock to measure the risks, but there appear to be no risks. We have been able to sell our vegetables and salad products. Salad and vegetables are washed. After all, at home there were six of us children, and Mother always rinsed the salad.

I heard Mikhail Gorbachev, when we met recently at the Warsaw Pact meeting, describe what tragedies were enacted when people understood that they could not return to their homes. From this -- what can happen when you cannot keep peaceful nuclear power under control -- one gets an idea of what could happen in a nuclear war.

DAGENS NYHETER: Does Sweden's democracy have any advantages over the GDR's political system?

Erich Honecker: As far as the relationship between our two countries is concerned, this question is of no importance. We are, as you know, in favor of close cooperation, regardless of the different types of social system. This is the basic prerequisite for successful cooperation between our countries and peoples.

I do not intend to try to convince you of the advantages of our political system.

In our political system, democracy is understood in its original meaning of the rule of the people, and it is being realized more and more. In the GDR the most important social task in politics is to motivate every citizen to take part in working, planning, and governing. The 8 June election results have again clearly shown what a great success this has been.

DAGENS NYHETER: How have the GDR's policies been influenced by the 27th CPSU Congress?

Erich Honecker: The 27th CPSU Congress was an event of international scope and influence. It has of course given considerable stimulus to the policies of our own party.

Let me mention just one example: The comprehensive program approved by the delegates to rid the world of all nuclear arms by the year 2000 and create a system for international security produced a positive echo throughout the world.

This accords fully with our ideal of creating a world without weapons, and we will work actively to achieve this.

Together with the Soviet Union we will get to grips with major plans for the future as formulated in the long-term program for cooperation in the field of science, technology, and production through the year 2000. That is why we need peace above all else.

DAGENS NYHETER: During the Soviet and Czechoslovak party congresses there was much talk about inefficiency and the need for reforms. However, in your speech to the party congress in Berlin, you said that few countries have had such a positive trend for such a long time as the GDR. Does this mean that the GDR is in a better economic situation than the other socialist countries?

Erich Honecker: At the party congress, Mikhail Gorbachev and I discussed the problems we have in our respective countries. He stated clearly that, as in the past, the GDR currently finds itself in the thick of intensive economic development. It is not that we are cleverer than other poeople. The GDR is a small country with small resources, which is why we moved up to a greater intensity at an earlier stage, and that in turn has led to greater efficiency. If you compare us, not only with the socialist countries but with everyone, in the last few years we have had a 4 to 5 percent increase in national income.

DAGENS NYHETER: But has West Germany not played some part in this trend? It would be interesting to hear your comments.

Erich Honecker: I do not think so. You could also put it another way: Does the Federal Republic not benefit from its trade with the GDR? Some 70 percent of our trade is with the socialist countries, but the Federal Republic accounts for a large part of the remainder; our trade with it is now worth M15 or M16 billion.

We are now trying to push what we are good at: technical apparatus, such as Zeiss/Jena, chemical products, shipbuilding... coal mining and coal-processing. That is where we have the most modern methods in the world. We have now converted all our industries from oil to coal. Coal processing is our invention.

DAGENS NYHETER: But does the use of coal not bring with it greater environmental problems?

Erich Honecker: Environmental problems? Yes, they are of course greater than with nuclear energy. But we are happy that we opted for coal and not nuclear energy.

DAGENS NYHETER: You have long been planning to visit West Germany, but so far this visit has not happened. As recently as April the summer seemed to be a reasonable time for it. When will the visit take place?

Erich Honecker: My visit will take place when both sides have agreed on a suitable date -- suitable for talks on both international and bilateral questions.

DAGENS NYHETER: What circumstances would make normal relations possible between the GDR and West Germany? How would you describe normal relations?

Erich Honecker: In GDR-West German relations, the overshadowing question is guaranteeing peace. Some of this has already been achieved. I would describe normal relations as those that are based on the principles of international law, that are mutually beneficial, and that above all ensure peace.

In this connection I am thinking of the Basic Treaty and many other international legal agreements between the GDR and the Federal Republic. However, there is much work still to be done before such conditions are created and war can never again emanate from German soil -- only peace. The GDR is ready for this.

The 12 March 1985 joint declaration issued by myself and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl on the inviolability of existing borders and on respect for the integrity and sovereignty of all European states within their present borders is a step in the right direction.

DAGENS NYHETER: We cannot return to Sweden without asking the question: On what terms could you demolish the Berlin Wall?

Erich Honecker: I have an old answer: When the circumstances which led to its being built no longer exist. There is a German proverb: The best man cannot live in peace if his nieghbor does not want it.

I do not mean to say anything bad about the West Berliners by this. They are well disposed toward us. But I am talking about politics.

I would like to stress expressly that in the last 15 years a great change has taken place. Some 2 million GDR citizens annually are allowed to travel to the West and 4 to 5 million people come to us from the West.

It is very clear that the traffic has increased and will continue to increase. This is detente, not confrontation, and it brings us closer together.

DAGENS NYHETER: The GDR sees itself as the bearer of the German socialist tradition. But now you are about to celebrate the 200th anniversary of Frederick the Great, and a few years ago you celebrated the memory of Luther. Do Prussia and Luther then form part of the GDR's historical inheritance?

Erich Honecker: Everything progressive in German history is part of the GDR's historical inheritance. We have now begun to view history in a new way. We were long opposed to the monarchy, which blocked the road to democratic developments. But once a republic has been declared, progressive features inevitably emerge in history. We have not forgotten that Frederick the Great maintained lively contacts with French Enlightenment figures.

As far as Luther is concerned, during the Reformation we were allied to the Swedes, although we have to regret that this happened during a war.

DAGENS NYHETER: In the current World Cup soccer competition, we have been told by East Germans that if the GDR is not taking part in matches they support West Germany. Do you do so too, Mr Honecker? Should we take this as a demonstration of German unity?

Erich Honecker: I do not think so. If you are a real soccer fan, you support the best team. I am unwilling to see this as a political demonstration. We are a people interested in sport, and we also show this at the Olympic Games. We are among those who have even been able to beat the U.S. superpower.

As far as soccer is concerned, you have to be very careful because there are many different views. My minister for state security particularly supports his team, which is called Dynamo (the police and military team in East Berlin).

DAGENS NYHETER: Mr Honecker, you have often stressed that the GDR is a peace-loving country working for international detente. What concrete results have you achieved so far?

Erich Honecker: The GDR has always worked for the reinforcement of those parts of European politics on which rests peaceful cooperation between states. Let me mention the system of European agreements, the agreements from Moscow, Warsaw, Prague, the four-power agreement on West Berlin, the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the Federal Republic, and the whole CSCE process.

With a realistic policy for reconciliation and mutual advantage, the GDR did everything in its power to work for the creation of these two latter agreements.

Similarly, we considered and consider it necessary to avoid everything which could create or increase tension, put a strain on relations between states, or even threaten security and in this way undermine peace.

We are in favor of businesslike dialogue. How would one otherwise, particularly in difficult times, be able to create mutual trust and help the policy of reason and realism to make a breakthrough?

Thus Palme's well-known proposal for the establishment of a zone in Europe free of battlefield nuclear weapons has an important place in the East-West dialogue. As in the past, the GDR supports this proposal and is prepared to make its territory available for its implementation. It is part of the comprehensive program for nuclear and conventional disarmament which the Warsaw Pact put forward in Budapest recently.

In their appeal to the NATO members, to all European countries for the reduction of fighting forces and conventional arms in Europe, as in the communique from the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, our countries are pointing to the possibility of solving the important problems facing all mankind through practical disarmament measures under effective control.

We see these as an acceptable foundation for new results to benefit detente and peace.

DAGENS NYHETER: Mr Honecker, you are now 73 and have for many years occupied the highest offices in your country -- and that means hard work. It is said that you take part in sports to keep fit. May we ask how a typical working day of yours looks?

Erich Honecker: I get up at 0600, have breakfast, travel in to Berlin at 0745, and after that my calendar determines everything. Recently we have been busy with preparations for the party congress, and then we prepared the elections in the GDR. It is exhausting, but you also have to meet the people. Such a program keeps one young.

Recently I made a trip to Erfurt and Soemmerda, visited a farm, and went to Jena. Then I spent 2 days in Karl-Marx-Stadt (Honecker's own constituency). When I got home the work had been piling up, and we had meetings and the Politburo. I accredited new ambassadors. We also had talks with our allied parties here in the GDR and with the mass organizations.

DAGENS NYHETER: What is the nicest thing to do when you are not working?

Erich Honecker: The most pleasant thing -- to go out into the forest to relax and prepare for new tasks.

DAGENS NYHETER: You come from the Saarland in the west and now you rule the GDR. How do you imagine things look today in your birthplace of Neunkirchen?

Erich Honecker: Everyone thinks about the place where they were born. But you must remember that I lived there for one very short part of my life -- a mere 3 years. During the Hitler era, 1933-35, I was in many places in the so-called Third Reich; then I was 10 years in the "sanatorium," as you know. Of course I feel a sense of affinity with my birthplace, but there are other places where I have worked: the Ruhr, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Hessen, and Berlin. I now view myself as a Berliner!

DAGENS NYHETER: During your long life, in which you have witnessed many major changes, when were you most pessimistic and when did you feel most hope?

Erich Honecker: Pessimism is not in my nature. When I was arrested I did of course become a little despondent about the future. At the time I could not predict how things would go and what other forces would emerge. But I have to say that I have stood up to things. Worst, of course, were the bombings over Berlin. At that time I was in a death squad working as roofers. We were lucky enough not to be hit.

No, my basic outlook is optimistic, otherwise you just could not stand things. Everyone has serious thoughts, but I would not described them as pessimism.

'AUTHORITIES' DENY SOLDIER KILLED DURING ESCAPE

LD262033 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jun (ADN) -- It has been stated by the relevant authorities that the AP report about an alleged escape attempt by a soldier of the GDR border troops in the evening hours of 25 June is devoid of any foundation. It is confirmed by a reliable source that the border soldier, Juergen Zoeller, suddenly felt unwell and wanted to summon assistance by sending off signal shots. Doctors determined that he had suffered from a heat stroke.

Those West Berlin circles who make use of every opportunity to spread lies in the world are urgently advised to behave in a more responsible and serious way.

BRIEFS

POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS LINKS WITH AUSTRIA -- The GDR and Austria on Wednesday agreed to deepen scientific and technological cooperation in post and telecommunications in a working plan for 1986-87. The document was signed in Vienna by Dr Heinz Aull, GDR deputy minister for post and telecommunications, and Dr Josef Sindelka, director general of the Austrian post and telegraph authority. The working plan envisages in particular the preparation and use of digital exchanges technology, the development of beam wave guide technology, the forming of data networks, and automation and mechanization in the postal system. Both sides stressed the positive results of cooperation to date. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1848 GMT 11 Jun 86 LD]

SWEDISH CULTURAL TIES -- Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN) -- An agreement on cooperation in the fields of culture, education, and science for the years 1986-88 was signed by the GDR and Sweden in Berlin on Wednesday. The agreement includes, among other things, measures to promote direct cooperation among institutions from both states in the fields of science, research, higher and vocational education, national education, and professional training. In addition, it was agreed to exchange cultural and artistic exhibitions, as well as artists and scientists for study and research visits. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0947 GMT 11 Jun 86 LD]

NEW HISTORY INSTITUTE -- Berlin, 25 Jun (ADN) -- An institute for general history was founded in Berlin on Wednesday as part of the GDR Academy of Sciences. The new institute is to undertake research on the history of the socialist countries and selecting developing countries. It is to contribute towards the further shaping of the international dimension of the Marxist-Leninist historical picture. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 25 Jun 86 LD]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION CONVENES IN BUDAPEST

Sarlos Opens Session

LD261017 Budapest MTI in English 0925 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- The summer session of the Hungarian National Assembly opened in Budapest on Thursday. Those present included Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, other members of the HSWP Political Committee, the secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the Presidential Council and the government. Heads and members of several diplomatic missions in Budapest also attended the opening session.

The session was opened by Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly. After accepting the agenda, Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance gave a report on the draft bill on the implementation of the 1985 state budget of the Hungarian People's Republic and the 1981-85 financial plans of councils.

Proceedings Reported

LD261231 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Geza Foldvari report from Parliament buildup]

[Excerpt] At the moment the ministers' chairs and benches are empty because there is a break in today's parliamentary meeting, which was opened at 1000 by Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly. He submitted the proposal of the Patriotic People's Front's national council according to which Dr Rezso Bognar should be relieved of the position of chairman of the Cultural Committee as he has been elected member of the Presidential Council. The deputies accepted the proposal, and elected Dr Peter Horn as chairman of the Cultural Committee.

The draft law on the implementation of the budget for the year 1985, and the councils' financial plan related to the past 5 years was submitted by Dr Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance. He said that expenditures had developed in accordance with plans; however, revenues had fallen short of what had been approved.

Finance Minister Views Economy

LD261601 Budapest MTI in English 1223 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- On Thursday, at the summer session of parliament Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, put forward a bill on the implementation of the 1985 state budget and the budget of local councils for the period 1981-1985.

In compliance with the country's economic policy, the great efforts aimed at maintaining solvency and safeguarding the living standards were also reflected by the budgetary processes, Istvan Hetenyi said.

In 1985 the expenditures of the state budget amounted to 610,000 million forints as planned. Revenues lagged behind the target and accounted for 594,000 million forints. The state budget showed a deficit of 15,700 million forints as against the planned 2,500 million.

Higher deficit can be financed from payments by companies and individuals, and from foreign resources that are larger than expected. The minister of finance asked Parliament to give its consent to the Council of Ministers covering extra deficit from bank loans. He added that insufficient revenues were mainly due to a halt in economic development, and an unfavourable trend in the net incomes of national economy.

Last year, in spite of several favourable partial results in the national economy, the national income decreased, and the proportion of production and distribution was less favourable than planned. Output and income increased only in some branches to an acceptable extent, while several branches showed a decrease. In certain branches, for instance in agriculture, it can be considered a temporary trend but in other branches it indicates acute structural problems. It is to be appreciated, however, that the country could halt the years-long trend of decreasing investments and real wage. Hungary achieved a foreign trade surplus which was considerable even if it lagged behind the 1984 figure. The country preserved its solvency but foreign debts increased as against the plan.

It is encouraging that despite the difficult circumstances several economic organizations achieved steadily good and, in some cases, even improving results. On the other hand, low efficiency led to an accumulation of problems at other companies. It laid a great burden on the state budget as the loss-making companies caused an additional expenditure of 3,000 million forints.

In 1985 the taxation system became more reasonable. The regulation of earnings-level expanded the companies' scope of action. Further modifications were not made in the regulation system last year.

Despite strict regulations companies increased profits by an average 9 per cent. There were considerable differences between the companies. On one hand there were some highly profitable companies, on the other hand 23 companies had a deficit over 100 million forints (altogether 6,400 million forints). At present there are 30, mainly large companies, with the problems of which the government has to deal with. In some cases a rehabilitation process has started but the majority of companies have to get straight through own effort. This process will be encouraged by a new decree which will make it possible to liquidate insolvent companies provided that their solvency is not restored with the involvement of creditors within a short time.

The taxes, fees and social insurance rates paid by individuals increased by 30 per cent last year and accounted for 9 per cent of revenues. In 1985 the output of small partnerships went up by 30 per cent and their tax and social insurance payments by 64 per cent. The independent small partnerships and small cooperatives engaged in full-time activities have been integrated in the economic system. The economic working communities operating at well-organized workplaces help reduce costs and expand assortment. At the same time they pose a challenge, mainly at workplaces where full-time work is organized inadequately and capacities utilized insufficiently.

We do not strive either for granting preferences to them or limiting their activities. The organizations working normally, under social and financial control should operate where it is required and reasonable from the economic point of view. Better organization of full-time work, incentive wages, and the strengthening of the self-accounting system of brigades and groups will surely make a part of small organizations unnecessary.

338,000 million forints, 55 per cent of expenditures, were spent on the running and maintenance of institutions financed by the state budget. In the past five years these expenditures went up by an annual 8.4 per cent in nominal value and 2 per cent in real value.

Last year 131,000 million forints were spent on social insurance, 9.5 per cent more than the previous year. 92,000 million forints of the sum was spent on pensions.

Support of organizations financed by the state budget went up by 9 per cent, and that of organizations financed by local councils by 11 per cent. Support increased by 1,600 million forints more than planned. Finances required for the work of the institutions, were granted last year.

For the 6th 5-Year Plan, Parliament allocated a central support of 249,000 million forints to local councils. As a consequence of intrim price, wage and social-welfare policy measures, Parliament, on adopting the annual budgets, increased support to 279,000 million forints. The surplus enabled local councils to increase expenditure. With the help of central support, revenues from other organizations or generated through active organizative work, local councils improved living conditions of the population and realized the most important development targets. The new management system of local councils introduced this year further encourages initiatives and organizing skills at councils. Transition to the new system of management was essentially smooth.

In the first five months of 1986 economic growth lagged behind the level that appropriately supported targets, the minister said. Imports increased more rapidly than exports, and incomes in foreign currency were diminished by price losses. As compared to inadequate growth, wages and salaries increased relatively rapidly. The deficit in the budget shows a trend of increase.

Consequently, the government is to take measures to accelerate structural transformation which would improve efficiency and balance. Both the existing capacities and the additional investment projects will be more concentrated on stepping up exports to hard-currency markets. Development is also served by the talks with the CMEA countries, first of all with the Soviet Union, that are aimed at a greater expansion of economic relations than planned. We must undertake radical measures if they serve an upswing and reasonable austerity as a further deterioration in the budget seems unavoidable even if such measures are taken.

The 7th Five-Year Plan is based upon the transformation of the production pattern. The budget and the credit sphere are to be more taxed this year to retrieve losses caused by inefficient production and help the branches and companies meeting such difficulties. The government has decided that companies in deficit will not be given financial assistance unless they can show possible recovery plans.

The main purpose of the governmental measures of the government is to secure the surplus balance of foreign trade required for preserving solvency and the stabilization of real wages, on the basis of higher performances and with more moderate price increases than previously, the minister of finance said in conclusion.

Marjai Addresses Economic Issues

LD262049 Budapest MTI in English 1614 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy minister of the Council of Ministers, contributed to the debate over the first point of the agenda. He pointed out, that our economic policy tasks and aims, are defined by the resolution of the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the government programme and the 7th Five-Year Plan. We have no reason to diverge from this line and there is no other realistic way.

Many-sided and comprehensive participation in the international division of labor is indispensable for our existence and development. Our place and role in socialist integration continues to be decisive for us. The strategic line of integration -- which was confirmed by the top-level economic conference and our party congresses -- has been extended to the elaboration of far-reaching concrete measures. The ever intensifying work, which is closely associated with internal objectives, covers the updating of our entire cooperation, the increase of its efficiency, and the joint accomplishment of aims in key areas of cooperation. Hungary has a most direct interest in the succesful implementation of this new strategy. Such cooperation with the countries of the socialist community may increasingly help to create extra resources for the development of our national economy and provides more stable positions for mutually advantageous cooperation with other regions of the world economy.

Realization of this process has started mainly in the field of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation. We have a close and substantive work programme on setting up new forms of cooperation, joint companies and direct company contacts.

The government carries out far-reaching active work in international organizations, towards regional integration and in the field of bilateral relations in order to eliminate the artificial market obstacles raised in the way of Hungarian goods, reduce customs disadvantages, particularly in the traditional large markets of Western Europe and the EEC countries, and to ensure better conditions for the work of our companies. Recently we have created frameworks which allow for an increased involvement of active foreign capital in the form of joint companies and ventures.

Persistent and increasing effort by the entire society is indispensable for reaching a higher level of development, and for keeping pace with the rapidly accelerating technical revolution and the related changes in the production pattern. To this end, we should continue to improve our entire social system, including economic and production relations, and have to go ahead with the reform.

Adequate increase in production and national income is one of the most important aims for the years to come, Jozef Marjai pointed out.

The 1986 National Economic Plan is only partly based on last year's economic work, mainly because -- and self-criticism here is justified -- the economic forecasts we adopted in 1985 successively proved overtly optimistic and incorrect in practice. Therefore, only part of the measures which totally complied with the conditions and aims could be included in the plan and regulation. This also played a part in the continuation of last year's unfavourable tendencies at the beginning of 1986, when the government had to adopt a number of supplementary and auxiliary measures.

There can be no plan and regulation always and equally favourable to all. Our programmes are realistic and viable, but they require a strict order of priority for the aims and a clear concentration of means in implementation.

The requirement of higher production should be closely lined to increased efficiency. We should make a more economic use of resources and manpower. There is still much to be done by the government in this respect. We have to be more energetic in regrouping superfluous manpower to other areas, as it is not only a state, but also an important company interest which is to be supported by company management. There must be no further delay in taking measures to consolidate labour discipline. To safeguard the worktime fund, a number of government decisions have been taken to increase opportunities of using services after official work hours, and to extend the office hours of organisations handling the affairs of the population beyond official work time.

Although these measures are put into practice continuously, it has turned out that sufficient changes in the field can only be achieved with a more comprehensive series of measures.

The consequences of lax civic discipline is causing grave harm, directly or indirectly, also to economic work. We have the duty to take firmer action -- also by administrative means if the economic fail -- against incomes gained without work, money-grabbing, corruption and profiteering.

The demand of greater austerity with expenditure equally applies to the budget organizations, institutions and economic units. Cooperation and transport relations among companies have recently showed deterioration in a number of areas. Better internal cooperation ties and more disciplined and honest cooperation among companies are indispensable to achieve the goals of improved efficiency laid down in the plans. This is also a condition for successful work on foreign markets.

On economic regulation, Jozsef Marjai stressed that although it has become more flexible and more reasonable on the whole, mature changes will not be abandoned in the future.

Primarily the price and financial system, including taxation, needs to be improved. The price system required should more realistically reflect the efficiency of company management and better promote the work of efficient companies. There is need for a tax system which meets the standards of social justice and proportionate sharing in public burdens.

Our economic organizations, companies and the various forms of enterprises should be given equal treatment and conditions in a way that their objective specific advantages could prevail in cooperation and competition.

All our assessments and analyses confirm the necessity to increase our efforts, step up action and improve work so that we can close the year 1986 with the best possible result, and could at least approach the aims of the national economic plan in the key areas. Failure to do this would involve serious consequences, as we would not only have to reckon with greater problems in 1986, but the economic development of 1987 and the years to follow would be seriously affected, Jozef Marjai said in conclusion.

Assembly Adopts 1985 Budget Bill

LD262106 Budapest MTI in English 1809 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- Following the reply of Finance Minister Istvan Heteny; to the interpollations; the Hungarian National Assembly unanimously adopted the bill on the 1985 budget of the Hungarian People's Republic and the implementation of the 1981-1985 financial plan of local councils in its entirety and details, according to the original text submitted.

The next point on the agenda was the report of Defence Minister Ferenc Karpati on the implementation of the 1st Defence Act of 1976.

Karpati Summarizes Defense Act

LD262129 Budapest MTI in English 1815 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- In his address to Parliament session on Thursday Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, spoke about the implementation of the Defence Act, passed ten years ago.

"There is no special reason for discussing the issue today. However, it is well known that we have been living in such international situation for long that requires the state to pay special attention to the development and maintenance of the level of defense.

"Considering the experiences of the past decade, we can state with satisfaction that the act serves well the cause of the protection of the homeland and assures the high level and efficiency of defense. The fact that the act had to be modified only once during the decade also indicates that its regulations are lasting and practicable. Otherwise, the sole modification was the reduction of military service from 24 months to 18 months, to everybody's satisfaction. In keeping with regulations of the Defense Act, the defense management system has been established and strengthened, functioning well from government organizations to local councils. In accordance with our national and international interests, the National Assembly confirmed our participation in our joint defense alliance, the Warsaw Treaty, last year.

"Taking realistic demands into consideration, the Council of Ministers steadily takes a stand for the training and development of the Army and assuring defense budget and maintain defense readiness."

On the Warsaw Treaty the minister states: "Our Armed Forces maintain good and cordial cooperation, and coordinated and purposeful division of labour. All this includes development, training and other joint tasks such as the protection of borders, hinterland and civil defense issues, and policy activity, if necessary."

The minister stated that the defense policy of Hungary is based on firm principles and its target is the protection of the country's independence, socialist achievements, and peace. By implementing our foreign and defense policy, we coordinate our tasks with the fraternal socialist countries of the Warsaw Treaty."

"Over the past decade we have continued the modernization and streamlining of the Hungarian People's Army. As a result of a planned and resolute work, modern weapons and military technique have been introduced in our Army," stated the defense minister.

Our People Army also takes part in the implementation of construction targets. Our honourable duty is to educate young people in socialist spirit during their military service. We also pay special attention to the general and professional training of young people. The majority of soldiers, after initial difficulties, fulfil their duty orderly and devotedly.

"Social development has raised further demands in military life and service too. Taking them into consideration, we have to provide more modern accomodation, food, clothes and health service. We have achieved significant and concrete results, although the implementation of our targets is often limited by financial-material means. It is also a significant achievement that conscripts' fee was increased by 100 per cent on January 1, 1986."

Ferenc Karpati stated that general compulsory military service is enforced in accordance with the regulations of the Military Act. Under the act men are obliged to do military service in a regulated way. Women do unarmed military service in certain fields only in case of war. Privates do the general 18-month military service which is enough to obtain military skills.

The minister recalled that ten years ago, when the Military Act was passed, the world lived in a period after the Helsinki Final Act on detente and its development, and hoped that detente would include the military sphere too.

"The socialist world, particularly the countries of the Warsaw Treaty, have made great efforts to reach the target. However, the initiatives of the Soviet Government and the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty, have not met favourable reception and understanding. Instead of seeking for agreement, the responsible circles of the United States of America and NATO concentrate their activity to the establishment of the possibilities of confrontation and increased arms race, which the U.S. Administration tries to extend over the outer space too.

Starting from that there is a possibility for averting the danger of war, the session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in Budapest on June 11, submitted further initiatives to the United States and the NATO countries. In addition to proposing the stopping of nuclear tests, the reciprocal and full elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, the halt of space armament, the elimination of chemical weapons and their industrial bases, the Political Consultative Committee also initiated the significant reduction of armed forces and coventional weapons in Europe.

"The interests of the Hungarian People's Republic fully coincide with the efforts of our allies. Our people's opinion is also included in the conception that the socialist countries do not want to achieve military superiority and do not allow anybody to gain it. Therefore, as long as the responsible circles of the United States and NATO do not realize the realities of our age, it is our duty to assure our security.

"The Military Act, passed ten years ago, provides an adequate framework for our further tasks, deriving from the present international situation. In this context we hold it important to maintain the standard of our Armed Forces in compliance with the readiness of our opponents and brothers-in-arms.

"Adequate social judgement on the reason of military activity is indispensable in order to maintain the good general condition of the Army. The social acknowledgement of military service is based on realizing the fact that the most precious value of mankind is peace and the staff of the Armed Forces and soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army have an important role in our present peaceful life," stated Minister of Defence Ferenc Karpati.

Karpati's Report Approved

LD262312 Budapest MTI in English 1900 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- After the reply of Defence Minister Ferenc Karpati to the interpollations, the National Assembly approved the defence minister's report on the implementation of the 1st Defence Act of 1976 and his reply to the interpollations.

Then discussions were held behind closed doors on amendments in the standing order of Parliament.

Standing Orders Text Adopted

LD262314 Budapest MTI in English 1959 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- At its Thursday closed session, the Hungarian National Assembly discussed and adopted the proposal on the amendment and standard text of the standing orders of Parliament.

Social and economic progress, the development of socialist democracy and the expansion of its system of institutions have made it possible and necessary to adjust the working rules of the legislative body to the new requirements. Despite the considerable number of changes, the newly worded orders include several previous provisions, and even the new elements are only adaptations to current practice.

There are a number of fields where previous practices are set as a rule, including election of the government, the filling of vacant m.p. posts on the national list, and the adoption by Parliament of a resolution after the discussion of reports.

A former practice enacted as a rule covers the obligation of competent state authorities to thoroughly consider the proposals of the Parliament's standing committees, and inform the committee concerned on the outcome of their survey. Under a new regulation, the competent committee should take a stand on deputies' proposals before they are discussed by Parliament.

The amended orders consider it reasonable to discuss particularly important economic plans in two rounds. The first round includes a general debate and comments on the draft, and the second decides on the finalized plan.

With regard to interpollations, the new standing orders make a difference between questions to be considered interpollations and simple questions of informative nature.

Interpollations can be made if a deputy wishes to criticize a central measure for being against the law, having no satisfactory effect or being totally ineffective. In such an event, Parliament will decide whether to approve the reply of the competent minister or head of a national authority, to control the implementation of acts. The possibility of interpollations enables the deputies to obtain the required information.

Maintaining the practice of open ballots in general, secret voting has been introduced for the election of Parliamentary officials and the filling of vacant posts on the national list of elections.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY TURKEY'S PRESIDENT EVREN

Received by Kadar

LD251056 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Janos Kadar, general secretary of the party, member of the Presidential Council, has received in Parliament building, Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey. At the discussion, held in a cordial atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the international situation, on the possibilities for averting the dangers threatening international security, for confidence-building of countries with different social systems, and for developing mutually advantageous cooperation. Reviewing Hungarian-Turkish relations, the mutual intention of developing cooperation was unanimously affirmed.

Participating in the meeting were Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs.

Losonczi Hosts Honorary Dinner

LD252130 Budapest MTI in English 2018 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council gave a gala dinner in Budapest's Parliament in honour of Turkish President Kenan Evren, currently on an official visit in Hungary. The two heads of state raised toasts at the dinner.

Pal Losonczi pointed out, "the common relics of our history are being preserved in Hungary and Turkey alike, something which also contributes to strengthening our present-day relations. These ties, which set an example for successful cooperation between states with different social systems, are being developed further on the basis of mutual advantages. The fact that our countries' links are not burdened by unsettled or disputed political issues facilitates the advancement of relations.

"The present visit of Kenan Evren may open new vistas for the development of relations between the two countries. The just signed agreement on cooperation in agriculture and energy industry creates a new opportunity for the expansion of economic cooperation.

"The improvement of Hungarian-Turkish relations serves the good of our peoples, and also contributes to the political settlement of debated international issues and is indispensable for confidence-building, too. Our talks have made it clear that both Hungary and Turkey want to avoid a world war, curb the arms race and advance the process of detente. We also have similar positions on a number of other major questons of the international situation.

"The Hungarian People's Republic strives to help reduce tensions and guarantee equal security on the lowest possible level of armaments To this end, it is ready to engage in dialogue and cooperate with all realistic political forces which feel responsible for the fate of humankind," Pal Losonczi said in his toast.

MSZMP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD262330 Budapest MTI in English 2115 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- Headed by Erno Lakatos, head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a Hungarian party delegation visited Bulgaria from June 23 to 26 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria.

Discussions were held on ideological tasks in the implementation of the congress resolutions of the two parties, with special regard to the role of consciousness factors in achieving the aims of economic construction work.

The delegation met Stojan Mikhajlov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria.

U.S. POLICY ON POLAND EXHIBITS 'ARROGANCE'

LD251308 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 25 -- The second white book entitled "Polityka Stanow Zjednoczonych Ameryki Wobec Polski w Swietle Faktow I Dokumentow (1984-1985)" (A Policy of the United States of America Towards Poland in the Light of Facts and Documents (1984-1985) appeared here, TRYBUNA LUDU reports.

The purposefulness of publishing it can be substantiated by two reasons: firstly, the Polish Government deems it necessary to tell public opinion about new facts causing the bad state of U.S.-Polish relations and, secondly, to show causes for which the U.S. Administration is to blame, the daily continues.

Most generally speaking, "U.S. policy towards Poland in 1984-1985 is characterized by the continuation of the course of restrictions and interference in the internal affairs of our country and attempts to isolate Poland in the international arena and to give political and material support groupings struggling against Poland's constitutional authorities, and propaganda aggression."

Most broadly speaking, also in the two years discussed above no important changes took place in Washington that could testify to overcoming the period of frustration cause by the breakdown of the earlier hopes to pluck Poland out of the socialist systemic and political frameworks and her international alliances and bonds, TRYBUNA LUDU said.

The U.S. Administration opposes its own great power chauvinism and arrogance to our sovereignty and dignity, which is expressed both in keeping up the most burdensome economic sanctions, linking all, even the so-called small steps of improvement, to conditions entering the area of our internal policy and in carrying out propaganda to divide society.

One should recall that over the past four years Poland's losses in virtue of these restrictions approximated 15 billion dollars.

Economic restrictions, pressure and difficulties are accompanied by Washington's political chicanery that can be seen both in bilateral relations and in the international arena. The best example in this area is the way of approaching the accreditation of the U.S. ambassador here. Poland proposed to link this issue to broad dialogue promoting normalization of political, economic, scientific and cultural relations. In response, we received a demand for accreditation -- resembling an ultimatum and bearing a thirty-day deadline -- without an answer to any substantial proposal to negotiate. Moreover, over the past two years, the U.S. several times made attempts in the international forum of various organizations and conferences to exploit Polish issues to pursue confrontation and isolate Poland. This happened so at successive sessions of working groups of the CSCE, ILO and other U.N. agencies.

The worst example of interfering in the internal affairs of our country was the setting up of the "foundation of Assistance to Solidarnosc" patronized by a group of the most conservative congressmen led by Jack Kemp.

The published book documents the continuity of our strivings at normalization, as these strivings are the foundation of Poland's foreign policy based on peaceful coexistence and cooperation with all states, TRYBUNA LUDU said.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY 'USES DIFFERENT YARDSTICKS'

LD270841 Warsaw PAP in English 0030 GMT 27 Jun 86

["Double Measure and Cynicism" -- PAP headline; by Boleslaw Zamczewski]

[Test] Warsaw, June 26/27 -- The U.S. foreign policy is closely watched and assessed by everyone, with particular attention by the Poles. Nearly every day supplies one with material for evaluation of that policy, confirming on and on it is the same arrogant, masterful towards those weaker than oneself, brutal and ruthless to those who are found to be a nuisance or are unsubmissive.

We, the Poles, know it very well from the harm being done to our state through the policy of restrictions and "sanctions" which have just been brought back to attention by publication of a second volume of the white paper on "U.S. Policy on Poland in the Light of Facts and Documents 1984-85," a collection of historical documents showing the vastness of losses inflicted on Poland by the United States. And yet the white paper is not something isolated, being a sort of an indictment and testimony that that is not the way to regulate relations between two sovereign states. One of these, Poland, is prepared to shape mutual contacts along the rules of mutual interest, while the other one, the U.S., refuses to give up the road of dictate, blackmail and pressure.

This happens at a time when world opinion is struck by U.S. refusal to impose economic sanctions against the inhuman racist regime of South Africa, because it would not be in line with U.S. interests.

A lesson of manners that Washington has been teaching the world these days is being constantly refreshed. The world has just witnessed an unheard-of-development: With ostentatious openness and cynicism, the U.S. parliament is pondering the question of abolishing a legitimate government of a sovereign state, which has its embassy in Washington, and what is more -- approves 100-million-dollar aid to support those who are trying, arms in hand, to destroy the constitutional government of another state -- Nicaragua, in no way a threat to the U.S. giant. This surprises and moves everyone who is guided by universal criteria of good and bad.

One could say the recent time has been one of a truth on those matters, a naked truth that is obvious to everyone: the U.S. Administration uses different yardsticks, depending on whether things are in line with the U.S. own, egoistic and imperial goals. But this pessimistic picture has one bright point. It is that such a policy is not fully supported inside the United States. May this trend for reason, adherence to sense of justice, and will to serve the cause of building proper relation with other states, be there stronger and stronger.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETINGS SENT TO LCY CONGRESS

LD260816 Warsaw PAP in English 2158 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 25 -- The PUWP Central Committee has sent its warmest greetings and wishes of fruitful debates to the delegates who gathered for the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Close cooperation between the two parties and states is of special significance in the present times when the developing modern world brings about new challenges, the message reads.

Our desire is to continue reinforcing our close relations by way of fruitful development in the Polish-Yugoslav cooperation in all fields.

The PUWP, just like the LCY, comes out for peaceful coexistence of all nations and states, liquidation of all threats posed to the nations by forces of imperialism and neocolonialism. A goodwill forces worldwide are necessary to eliminate nuclear and other mass-annihiliation weapons, to create an efficient system for international security.

As for our part we doing and will continue doing our best, together with our allies, the Soviet Union and other socialist community states, to actively stimulate the development of international situation towards the consolidation of peace and international cooperation.

Poland follows with recognition the activities of the Nonaligned States Movement, which Yugoslavia is playing so an active and important role. We positively evaluate the efforts paid by this movement for the cause of reinforcing worldwide peace and solving the problems of contemporary world.

COMMUNIQUE ON MONGOLIAN VISIT PUBLISHED

LD182009 Warsaw PAP in English 1914 GMT 18 Jun 86

["Press Communique" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 18 -- Member of the Mongolian People's Revolution Party (MPRP) CC, Foreign Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic Mangalyn Dugersuren paid an official visit to Poland on June 16-18 at the invitation from PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. The Mongolian guest was received by PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, and Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner. Mangalyn Dugersuren laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and at the mausoleum of Soviet Army soldiers here.

During their talks, the Polish and Mongolian foreign ministers briefed each other on the situation in both states, as well as on the resolutions of the 19th MPRP Congress and preparations for the 10th PUWP Congress. They also reviewed the state of and prospects for developing Polish-Mongolian relations, and exchanged views on current international issues, with particular regard to situation in Europe and Asia.

Both ministers stated with satisfaction that Polish-Mongolian relations were developing favourably in all fields, in the spirit of traditional friendship, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They stated that meetings of both states' leaders are of especially vital significance for the further tightening of fraternal friendship and cooperation.

The sides stressed the significance of both states' fraternal friendship, alliance, and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community for the sake of successful socialist building in Poland and Mongolia.

While discussing international situation, Mrian Orzechowski and Mangalyn Durgersuren agreed that dangerous tension is persisting worldwide, mainly due to the confrontation-oriented policy of imperialism. The sides emphasized the necessity to urgently halt the arms race on earth, bar it from spreading into outer space, to struggle for disarmament, and develop international cooperation.

The ministers stressed the importance of tight cooperation and coordination of actions by states of the socialist community in favour of security and development of international situation the world over. The sides voiced support for comprehensive Soviet peace proposals, submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev and developed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The ministers emphasized the crucial character of proposals submittee by the Poilitical Consultative Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, during its debates in Budapest. The proposals offer another chance to halt the arms race, and ease international tension.

The talks between the two ministers passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and revealed a complete concordance of opinions and attitudes to all issues discussed.

Minister Duegersueren thanked the Polish Government for hospitality and warm reception, and invited Minister Orzechowski to pay an official visit to Mongolia. The invitation received with satisfaction.

'SABOTAGE' INVESTIGATED AT BELCHATOW POWER PLANT

LD262039 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The Army prosecutor's office in Lodz is carrying out an investigation into sabotage carried out on the premises of the power station at Belchatow. The Belchatow power station is the most important link in the Polish power generating industry with almost 3,000 megawatts. The functioning of the entire industry largely depends on the efficient functioning eight power generating sets.

Andrzej Bieganski worked in Belchatow as a boiler maintenance man. In a short period of time, the committed sabotage twice. First, he pulled out the cables from a control panel. Later, he put the emergency switches on the fume and air ventilators out of action. In both cases the result was the same. Two generator sets ceased to function. A further two worked at reduced capacity. The losses suffered on this account exceeded 5 million zlotys. Only the speedy discovery and repair of the breakdowns saved the country's energy system from even more severe consequences. After his arrest, Andrzej Bieganski said:

[Begin Bieganski recording] I wanted the country's economy to suffer losses, since the greater the losses that I would cause the greater would be the manifestation and honoring of the anniversary of Fighting Solidarity [solidarnose walczaca] functioning underground. [end recording]

For a short while, from an exporter of electrical energy Poland became an importer of such energy, paying for it in foreign currency [passage indistinct].

[Begin Baginski recording] I have come to a certain conclusion that young people -- for instance, at such an age as mine, or perhaps a little older -- should rather consider what it is that they do, and the only living example in me, here, now. I don't know, perhaps my conversation with all you will beneficially influence, somehow, those young people who, I do not know, perhaps consider what they are doing, perhaps not. [end recording]

The Army prosecutor of the garrison prosecutor's office agreed to the filming of the suspect and the revelation of his name. We shall return to this matter.

RADOM FOOD RIOTS COMMEMORATED WITH MASS

AU252004 Paris AFP in English 1948 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Radom, Poland, June 25 (AFP) -- A message from Pope John Paul II was read out Wednesday [25 June] evening at an open-air mass at Radom cathedral commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Radom food riots. The message said the Pope was "spiritually united with the people of Radom" whom he "congratulated on their determination to base their lives on justice, love, and respect for one's neighbor."

Another message, from Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, said: "Your tears and your efforts were not in vain. They paved the way for Solidarity."

According to reports from Radom, police Tuesday [24 June] arrested and kept in custody some 30 Solidarity militants preparing to celebrate Wednesday's strike anniversary. Police also called in another 100 persons and warned them not to attend the commemorative mass.

'Scores of People' Detained

AU252040 Paris AFP in English 2031 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Radom, Poland, June 25 (AFP) -- Polish police detained for questioning scores of people here Wednesday at a ceremony commemorating the 10th anniversary of local food riots. The people were picked up after taking part in an open-air mass at Radom Cathedral. They had formed a kind of cortege after the mass, filing silently toward a monument commemorating the strikes. Police moved in after the crowd, having placed flowers on the monument and sung patriotic and religious songs, was breaking up. Among those detained were foreign television crews, including from West Germany and the United States.

WALESA QUESTIONED AGAIN IN BUJAK INVESTIGATION

AU261941 Paris AFP in English 1918 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 26 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and two other Polish opposition figures were questioned Thursday [26 June] by police as part of investigations resulting from the May 31 arrest of Zbigniew Bujak, the underground opposition leader, Solidarity sources said. Mr. Walesa together with Jacek Kuron, the founder of the KOR (Social Self-Defence Committee), and former Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyskiewicz, were told to report to the police again Saturday [28 June].

Mr. Walesa, who was also questioned Tuesday, refused to answer police at his hometown of Gdansk, but they warned him not to give details of the interrogation, the sources said. He read a declaration to them saying that Polish unionists were determined to continue their fight for the ideas of the banned union, the sources said.

"They can throw us in prison, injure us, kill us, but we will not be beaten," he said.

Mr. Walesa also denied accusations made by the deputy interior minister, General Wladyslaw Pozoga that Western secret services had formed Polish "terrorist" groups and secretly supplied arms to Solidarity underground groups. Police have arrested or detained dozens of trade union and Solidarity militants in the run-up to the Polish Communist Party congress, which begins Sunday and will be attended by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

PRESS BRIEF ON PRECONGRESS IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD262256 Warsaw PAP in English 2128 GMT 26 Jun 86

[By Waldemar Janiec and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, June 26 -- In the course of another press conference held at the press centre of the 10th PUWP Congress, Jozef Czyrek, Political Bureau member and PUWP CC secretary, Henryk Bednarski, PUWP CC secretary, and Wladyslaw Loranc, head of the PUWP CC Ideological Department, presented to Polish and foreign journalists the main lines of ideological work within the party between its 9th and 10th Congresses. They also spoke of the basic components of pre-congress debate on party documents drafted for the congress.

While presenting the origin of works on draft PUWP programme, Henryk Bednarski recalled that the need for elaborating such a programme was formulated already at the extraordinary 9th PUWP Congress in July 1981, when delegates made a critical review of the ways in which the party exercised its leading role in society until that moment. The programme in question is also specified by the need to cope with the new requirements of contemporary world and also the need to work out a truly long-range plan of action to reach out into the beginnings of the next century.

"The great nationwide discussion, which started four months back, was a vital factor in the work on the draft programme," Bednarski said. "Members of practically all basic party links spoke their mind in the course of that discussion. Taking part in it were also broad masses of members of the allied political parties, youth organizations, and a great number of non-party people".

While presenting the current lines of the party's ideological work, Bednarski pointed to two fundamental trends of that activity: The first one embraces broadly conceived restoration of the normal pace of life of society, economy, and state. The second trend means materialization of the idea of national agreement viewed as civic integration of all groups and communities around targets specified by the party and pertaining to Poland's fundamental interests.

The speaker went on to say that despite hard conditions accompanying materialization of the current social and economic tasks, the party has managed to step up its ideological activity. It's also managed to strengthen its organizational, ideological, and political cohesion based on the theory of Marxism-Leninism. In this context Bednarski pointed to the period between the two congresses, namely, "Declaration on What We Are Fighting For, Where We Are Heading To" and the draft PUWP programme.

"It was for the first time in the history of our party that such vital documents were discussed on such a mass scale," Bednarski declared.

While speaking of the influence of pre-congress debate on ideological and political stimulation of party ranks, Bednarski stressed to the formidable theoretical ideological output of the PUWP Central Committee's full sessions. In this context he presented a wide range of crucial social, political, and economic issues tackled in the period separating the 9th and 10th PUWP Congresses.

Making reference to hostile propaganda aggression directed against socialist Poland, Bednarski pointed to the limited effect of those actions within Polish society.

While answering numerous questions from newsmen, Bednarski emphasized that remarks on the draft PUWP programme addressed to all party links have been fully employed by a special Central Committee commission in the final version of that draft. As a sign of applying those remarks, the present version of the document significantly differs from the one tabled four months back. Nearly one-third of the text is completely new, while another one-third remaining unchanged. Also, the structure of the document has undergone significant transformations: The original version was composed of eight chapters, whereas the present one contains six, a fact related to an integrated approach to some of the issues, as was the case with economic matters or the leading role of the working class. Also, targets of the country's socio-economic development have been arranged according to their ranks, with special stress being put on a solution to the housing and food problems.

Jozef Czyrek, who was the next to answer questions from the audience, said that in its influence on the ideological and political awareness of its members the party has never resorted to administrative means of shaping human consciousness and will never do so in the future, which is also stressed in the present version of the PUWP programme.

"The starting point for the draft party programme are general valves and principles of scientific socialism, which are common for all parties building socialism. What is typical of Poland is specifying of the conditions for attaining those targets, conditions which are charateristic of Poland and its people. We are not using the term 'a Polish path to socialism', as in the current political strife the term has been used not to specify the essence of our activity but the differences or to oppose the Polish path to socialist transformations in other socialist countries," Czyrek said emphatically.

He rejected a hint that young people in Poland took no interest in party matters. "This is not true," he declared, stressing that vast numbers of young people in this country are interested in the PUWP policy and attach to it ever higher expectations. As evidence of the growing party influence on young Poles, Czyrek quoted the increasing number of young people joining PUWP ranks, with work youth forming the majority of the newly admitted members.

In that context, Czyrek referred to the present position of the party in Polish society, stressing that tengible and clear evidence of increased social confidence in party policy was the outcome of elections to people's councils and parliament. "That confidence is in some measure given for granted, in connection with the party's announced course at socialist renewel and the latter's determined implementation," he stressed.

Answering other questions, Czyrek noted the importance of attainments of the fraternal social parties for the PUWP's draft programme, singling out as particularly significant the resolutions adopted by the 27th Congress of the CPSU. "We consider our policy of socialist renewal to be in the same current of socialist development as approved by the CPSU 27th Congress following the April Plenum," he said.

Referring to the PUWP's guiding role in society, he noted that implementation of that role had in the past been deficient in that there had been excess reliance on command and administrative means of management, which had overwhelmed the political and ideological forms of influence on society.

He rejected a suggestion from one of the reporters implying that preparations for the congress had allegedly coincided with increased anti-American propaganda in Poland.

Czyrek stressed Poland was not interested in maintaining bad relations with the U.S., and noted that all initiatives aiming to worsen these relations had come from the American side.

Asked about possibility of his being proposed for first secretary of the party, Czyrek said he was not planning to stand for the position.

CC Ideological Department head Wladyslaw Loranc discussed the various forms of political, economic, and propaganda aggression against Poland.

"It is not us who want to inflame relations with some of the countries. In our responses, we try to maintain an adequate scale," he said, adding: "We are holding an open dialogue with society so that every Pole can better understand the intentions of authors of aggressive, anti-Polish moves. Our surveys have shown that a vast majority of society, more than 80 percent, have indicated that the U.S. policy was extremely dangerous.

"Today, people have a better understanding of who uses hollow rhetoric and does measurable harm to Poland. Also the rhetoric used by some of the journalists who are now in this room no longer has such an easy reception in Polish society.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES PRECONGRESS MEETING

AU261048 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLOSCI in Polish 24 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and national defense minister, at the 23 June precongress meeting of the inhabitants of Nowa Deba, Tarnobrzeg Voivodship]

[Text] Speaking at the meeting, F. Siwicki stressed that his profession and official functions make it necessary for him to tackle the issue of strengthening Poland's security, especially in light of the present external dangers. We are living in a divided world, he said, and various disquieting features, including armaments and wars, continue to worry us. Disarmament and general peace are the basic issues of the present times. The issue of our security is closely related to the situation in Europe and the world. Tensions that can produce conflicts and real dangers continue to abound. The "Geneva Spirit" was expected to stimulate political imagination, to blaze the trail for peace initiatives, and to encourage dialogue. Eight months after the Geneva meeting the term "dialogue" is being heard with ever decreasing frequency in political language. Expectations and hopes that a better, more peaceful, and safe world would emerge continue to be acutely frustrated by NATO, especially the United States, all the time.

F. Siwicki also discussed selected problems of the political-military situation in the world and problems of Poland's defense. We know, he said, that defense cost money, but our history tells us that defense is incomparably cheaper than war and its ravages.

Do we use our defense funds exclusively for defense purposes? Not only. Our Armed Forces are part and parcel of the setup of our state, and that is why a part of our defense funds is used for the benefit of our social and economic life. This means that our Armed Forces are not an exclusive consumer of the funds allotted to them by the state. They fulfill their defense functions and continue to make their significant contribution to the country's economic development. The value of every public zloty assigned to our Armed Forces continues to be effectively increased through the effort of all our soldiers.

In other words, a large part of the national defense funds continues to be indirectly used for the benefit of all our people, and a part of these funds continues to be returned to our people in the form of our Armed Forces' activities in favor of our national economy.

The threats to our security compel us to strengthen our defense alliance and potential. This potential is as strong as the strength of the economy. Precisely thanks to this defense potential we have been able to live in peace for the past 40 years. We are doing all we can to preserve peace. F. Siwicki also discussed the country's internal situation on the eve of the 10th party congress.

Referring to the issues discussed by the participants in the meeting, F. Siwicki stressed the role and importance of the coming 10th party congress and said that the deliberations of the delegates to the supreme party forum as well as the congress discussion and resolutions will be of great importance for our social and economic life. Nevertheless, much of our life depends on the initiative, enterprise, and industry of the people in the countryside, he said. Many issues depend on local decisions and on the implementation of these decisions through social militancy.

F. Siwicki thanked the inhabitants of Tarnobrzeg Voivodship and of Nowa Deba for their good management and militancy in social and occupational life, and praised the results of their industrious efforts.

HOUSING COUNCIL MEETING DISCUSSES FUTURE PROSPECTS

LD262301 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Housing problems and the fulfillment of construction tasks were discussed by the Presidium of the Council for Housing Affairs. The meeting was chaired by Premier Zbigniew Messner. The Presidium acquainted itself with the introductory theses concerning the fundamental principles of housing policy in the next 15-20 years. A great deal of attention was paid to the assumptions of the plan for the current 5-year period, indicating that limited possibilities exist for a sudden growth in apartment building. Members of the council expressed their approval of the assessment of the situation in housing construction contained in the draft PZPR Program. Detailed opinions from the proceedings of the Presidium of the Council for Housing Affairs, as well as some studies by working groups, were given for use to the congress commission and the specially appointed housing construction team.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE LAUDS ARMY ACHIEVEMENTS

LD241630 Warsaw PAP in English 1358 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 24 -- The Sejm (Polish parliament) National Defence Committee, debating today in Warsaw with deputy Henryk Jablonski presiding, reviewed a report on the completion of the state budget in 1985 and the national socio-economic plan for the years 1983-1985 as concerns the Ministry of National Defence. Following a discussion and additional reports delivered by the deputy minister of national defence and other representatives of the ministry, the Supreme Board of Control and the Government Planning Commission, the committee approved the report and decided to ask that the government be granted a vote of acceptance of account. In an adopted resolution the committee stated that the Ministry of National Defence has achieved further significant accomplishments in the realization of defence and economic tasks in difficult economic conditions. The committee highly assessed the notable contribution of the Army to the development of the national economy in 1985. The committee also reviewed and adopted a report on the activity of the Supreme Board of Control in 1985 in the field of national defence and highly [words indistinct] branches of the board.

ANDREI MEETS WITH VISITING CHINESE DELEGATION

AU261608 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1452 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/6/1986 -- Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on Thursday, June 26, a delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party led by Wan Shaofen, member of the CC of the CPC, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial Committee of the CPC, that paid an exchange-of-experience visit to Romania over June 19-26 upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP. During the talk reference was made to the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the CPC, between the two countries and peoples, that have steadily been developing in keeping with the summit talks and understandings, in the interest of building the new social system in Romania and China.

During their stay in Romania, the delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party had interviews at the headquarters of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activities, the Bucharest city RCP Committee, the Brasov and Sibiu County RCP Committees. The Chinese guests paid visits to industrial enterprises, farming units and sociocultural establishments in the capital city and in the country.

SOVIET AIRCRAFT MINISTER RECEIVED BY CEAUSESCU

AU261856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/6/1986 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Thursday, June 26, A. S. Systsov, minister of aircraft industry of the USSR, now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere stress was laid on the fine ties of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples that see steady development, in keeping with the summit understandings. Reference was made to the possibilities of further expanding bilateral economic collaboration, in the aviation industry included, with emphasis on the significance of the Romanian-Soviet, cooperation in that domain just as in other spheres according to long-term agreements and understandings which should impart them stability and prospects. It was assessed that the development of collaboration between Romania and the USSR in the economic, technical-scientific and other fields of activity was in the interest and for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The interview was attended by First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, Deputy Prime Minister Nicolae Constantin, and Marin Nedelcu, minister of the machine-building industry.

Economic Cooperation Discussed

AU261854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/06/1986 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on Thursday, June 26, A.S. Systsov, minister of aircraft industry of the USSR. New ways and modalities of developing economic collaboration and cooperation in and specialization of production between the two countries (?were discussed.)

The same day the Soviet guest was received by Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister.

PACT APPEAL SHOWS ROMANIAN 'DETERMINATION'

AU191532 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1431 GMT 19 Jun 86

["For Detente and Security in Europe and in the World" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES -- The recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participating states, held in Budapest, proposed a realistic and concrete set of measures for achieving disarmament and improving the international relations, stressing anew the firm attachment of these socialist states to the ideals of peace and collaboration, the high responsibility which they feel for mankind's destinies, their determination to do everything for this year, proclaimed International Year of Peace, actually to mark a good-omen beginning in the elimination of the threat of a nuclear conflict, a return to detente in international life, in order to secure the uninterrupted progress, in a climate of durable peace, of their own peoples and of all nations alike, writes the Romanian weekly LUMEA in the opening article of its June 19 issue.

The commentary shows inter alia: President Nicolae Ceausescu, led, as is know, this country's delegation to the meeting, where he edifyingly presented Romania's principled, consistent, highly constructive positions established by the RCP's Thirteenth Congress, which fully correspond to the vital interests of the Romanian nation and of all other nations as well.

The fundamental issue of the present time is to check the dangerous course toward nuclear catastrophe to determine the passage to disarmament, first of all to nuclear, which detaches from a mutltitude of phenomena and processes the primordial exigency of our time. [sentence as received] President Nicolae Ceausescu has constantly promoted the imperative of taking united action before it gets too late in order to save mankind from death, to ensure the existence, freedom, independence and life of all peoples. This idea is clearly expressed in the communique of the meeting which, proceeding from the absolute preeminence of peace, from the truth corroborated by life that at present there is no rational alternative to peaceful coexistence, to the dialogue between states with different social systems, lays down the main lines of action with a view to stopping the arms drive on earth and in space, and to embarking on actual disarmament.

The proposals on disarmament and the improvement of international relations made by the meeting contain ideas and measures for the implementation of which Romania has been declaring along the years most constantly and in support of which it has had, as is known, many an initiative. The RCP and Romanian state are steadfastly working for the realization of a complex programme of general disarmament central to which are nuclear armaments and which should comprehend the chemical weapons, all the conventional weapons and troops, so that by the turn of this millennium the existing troops and arsenals should be cut at least by half, maximum limits of them being also established mainly for the great powers.

The practicial measures of arms reduction and of disarmament would permit -- as was stressed at the meeting -- to channel the huge material, financial and human resources for peaceful construction, including for liquidating economic underdevelopment. Romania is acting most firmly for the attainment of such an objective considering that far from affecting the states' security, the substantial reduction of military spending would save immense forces and resources which now are wasted, would supply the means for socio-economic progress in the world, and first of all in the development countries, would help consolidate mutual confidence, diminish strain, and reinforce global peace.

Passage to such perfectly realistic measures would benefit all the states, be they big or small, more or less advanced, because slashed military budgets would give them the possibility of increasing allotments for the implementation of development programmes, for the thriving and improvement of standards of life and of civilization of all peoples.

The weekly then quotes President Nicolae Ceausescu's appreciation of the program endorsed at the meeting on cutting down conventional weapons, in which connection the Romanian head of state said: "We think this program is very important, since the achievement of the 25 per cent cut of arms, effectives and military expenditures by 1990 will allow for a passage to further measures to that, by 2000 an at least 50 per cent cut be made in the conventional weapons and military expenditures. In this way confidence and peaceful collaboration will grow, and huge material, financial and human means will be released, to be used for the socio-economic development and improvement of the general welfare of every nation."

As for the appeal of the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty to all NATO member-states, to all European countries, for a programme of reducing troops and conventional weapons in Europe the review shows that it is a document of great significance, as the programme of measures in this appeal has a very inspiring nature. The reivew highlights that the meeting of the chief delegates of the Warsaw Treaty states also expressed their common determination to strengthen collaboration for economic advance, the wish being also voiced to actively promote the multilateral collaboration with the other socialist states with a view to making headway on the path of building the socialist and communist society. Naturally, the intensification of collaboration between socialist countries must not be regarded as a narrowing of their sphere of action for it implies a broader work-together with all states, irrespective of their socio-political systems LUMEA writes.

The commentary reads in conclusion: The activity carried out by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, to which the party and the entire people are giving a high appreciation, was a new expression of Romania's determination to fully contribute, along with the other socialist states, and with all countries and peoples of the world, in the struggle for disarmament and peace for the free and independent develoomment of each people, for building a better and juster world placed at shelter against the outbreak of an all-destroying conflict. It is the belief of public opinion in Romania, of the entire Romania people that the proposal made by the meeting will be studied carefully by the other states, that they will stimulate even more the broad movement in Europe and in the world in favour of peace, of understanding and collaboration, this being the vital desideratum of all peoples of this planet.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RESOLUTION

AU261742 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jun 86 p 3

["Resolution of the 23-24 June 1986 RCP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a plenum of the RCP Central Committee 23-24 June 1986. The plenum highly values the speech made by Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the opening of the plenum proceedings. This speech is a document of outstanding theoretical and practical value which defines, with scientific discernment and in full accordance with existing opportunities, the main guidelines of Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, in keeping with the targets established by the 13th Congress.

In full unanimity, the plenum decides that the theses and orientations included in the party secretary general's brilliant speech -- a mobilizing and inspiring action program for Communists, all working people, and the entire nation -- should lie at the foundation of the entire activity of party bodies and organiaztions and all socioeconomic units so as to exemplarily fulfill the plan tasks for 1986, the provisions of the current 5-year plan, and the bright party program.

On this occasion, the plenum again points out the decisive role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in resolving the major problems of the intensive development, at a steady pace, of industry, agriculture, and all sectors of activity, continuously raising the people's material and cultural living standard, and formulating and implementing the entire party-style activity for the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's progress toward communism.

With the best sentiments of gratitude, high regard, and profound esteem, the plenum emphasizes Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's essential contribution to substantiating the documents of nationwide significance submitted for discussion, and the party secretary general's revolutionary and creative concepts concerning the formulation of our socioeconomic development strategy in direct relationship to the goal of Romania's transition to that higher development stage in which the communist principles of work and life will strongly assert themselves in all fields.

The plenum expresses the Communists' and all our people's full endorsement for Socialist Romania's actions and initiatives concerning the attainment of peace, disarmament, detente, security, and international trust and cooperation as well as full endorsement for our party-state foreign policy promoted with unflinching consistency by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, prominent personality of the contemporary age, who enjoys great appreciation throughout the world and is recognized everywhere as a great and untiring hero of peace.

1. The RCP Central Committee plenum, after examining and unanimously endorsing the program for the implementation of the goals put forward by the 13th RCP Congress and aimed at the intensive development of the national economy in the 1986-90 period, stresses the particular importance of the programs of measures per branches, ministries, central departments, and enterprises established at the initiative and under the direct leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, programs designed to ensure an intensive development and better organization of production and work, the importance of technologies, the maximum utilization of productive capacities, and the commendable fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan targets.

The plenum considers that these programs -- finalized in the spirit of recommendations made by the party secretary general during their examination in several meetings at the Party-State Council Commission headed by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, first deputy prime minister of the government, and chairman of the National Council for Science and Education -- lay the foundation for a resolute transition to an intensive economic development and create the necessary premises for accentuating qualitative aspects in industry, agriculture, and other branches of the national economy. They ensure a stronger mobilization of existing resources, increase the participation of our country in the world exchange of material values, and further raise efficiency in all fields of activity. In accordance with the decision of the party leadership, the efforts to improve the organization and modernization of production processes will take place in stages, the first one in 1986 and the second one in 1988 up to 1990. This is in accordance with the requirements of the new scientific-technical revolution, the new agrarian revolution, and the attainment of a higher quality of work and life for all the people.

The plenum asks the collective management bodies at all levels and party bodies and organizations to firmly act in a spirit of communist and revolutionary responsibility to commendably implement the program of measures to improve the organization of production and work, by fully utilizing existing capacities; raising the technical and qualitative level of production; applying the socialist principle of remuneration in accordance with the quantity, quality, social importance of the work performed; strengthening workers self-management and self-administration as well as order and discipline at each working place; and substantially raising efficiency in the entire national economy.

The plenum decides that the entire activity of working people's collectives should focus on fulfilling and exceeding the itemized planned production, particularly the one earmarked for export; attaining all plan indicators; modernizing technological manufacturing processes by broadly promoting technical progress; raising the quality of products and their competitiveness on foreign markets; reducing material and energy consumption and cutting down on production costs; increasing the efficiency of fixed assets; further raising labor productivity; applying the overall and direct contract system; training and continuously improving the labor force; and better utilizing all material and human resources available to the national economy.

2. Discussing and endorsing the program on perfecting the system of financing and granting of credits for economic activities and on economic-financial norms, the plenum stressed that the implementation of the historic decisions of the 13th Congress requires, as an objective prerequisite, the improvement of the new economic-financial mechanism and the self-financing system.

The plenum points out the important role played by the further development and strengthening of socialist ownership, the sure basis of our national wealth growth, and asks the management bodies and all working people to resolutely work to radically improve the economic financing and credit system and the economic-financial regulations; administer all material, work, and monetary resources with high efficiency and responsibility; accelerate the production and sale processes; and attain results and profits capable of increasing the contribution of productive units to setting up society's general funds and ensuring the necessary means for self-financing. The plenum stresses the fact that, by improving the financing and credit system and economic-financial regulations, one should ensure the full and efficient utilization of existing productive capacities and built-up areas, reduce specific investments, and set strict norms for stocks of raw and other materials and fuel, in strict accordance with the volume and structure of the planned itemized production. One should also aim at further reducing material and energy consumption; intensifying scientific research; strongly raising labor productivity; substantially reducing costs for each product and overall production costs, particularly general and administrative costs, basing the entire productive activity on efficiency criteria; and increasing personal responsibility and the responsibility of collective management bodies.

In light of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations and orientations, the plenum asks the ministries, central departments, enterprises, financial-banking and planning bodies, and bodies in charge of technical-material supply to strictly observe established measures and regulations, eliminate any kind of waste, and do away with the trend of unjustifiably raising prices, so that all enterprises can finance themselves from their own incomes, fully or to a large extent, thus radically reducing the need for credits.

The plenum decides that firm action should be taken to apply the new economic-financial mechanism in all branches and sectors of activity, rationally utilize all material resources and establish a strict system of savings and rigorous financial discipline, and improve and enhance financial-banking control, primarily the preventive one, with a view to increasing the spirit of responsibility of each collective of working people in observing the country's laws, administering the means entrusted to them with the greatest possible efficiency, and ensuring greater profitability.

3. Examining and unanimously endorsing the draft national plan for the socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, the plenum points out the party secretary general's decisive role in the entire activity of formulating and substantiating the plan orientations and provisions, which ensure the steady development of industry, agriculture, and the entire national economy.

The plenum also highlights Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu's contribution to elaborating the scientific-technological research program, which ensures the faster intensive development of all branches of the national economy.

In stressing the importance of expanding -- in the 1986-90 period -- Romania's own raw material and energy base, of primarily developing key areas in the processing industry, of constantly perfecting the organizational framework and modernizing the production processes, and of utilizing all resources in our country with maximum efficency, the plenum asks the government, the ministries, industrial centers and enterprises, the party bodies and organizations, and mass and civic organizations to take energetic measures to smoothly implement all plan provisions; to more vigorously increase coal, crude oil, iron ore, and electrical energy production; to optimally fulfill export tasks; and to achieve a higher efficiency in all areas of activity.

4. Examining and endorsing the Draft Development Plan on Agriculture and Food Industry for the 1986-90 period, the plenum stresses that its provisions reflect the recommendations and guidelines of the party secretary general on the intensive development and modernization of agriculture, utilizing lands and the material-technical base with greater efficiency, increasing vegetable production and livestock, increasing the utilization rate of raw materials in the food industry and diversifying its yields; on the complex utilization of the hydro-technical potential, reducing material and energy consumption, and on increasing economic efficiency -- priority goals of the new agrarian revolution in our homeland.

In making proposals for the current 5-year plan, account was taken of the goals included in the national program on achieving secure and stable crops, in the program on self-administration and regional self-sufficiency, and in the other programs on increasing grain yields and industrial plants, on developing vegetable growing, wine and fruit growing, livestock and the fodder base, silkworm breeding and beekeeping.

Assessing that the draft plan for the 1986-90 period ensures proper supplies for all our people and meets the other requirements of the national economy, the plenum asks all responsible officials, state and cooperative agricultural units, and party bodies and organizations to act with great determination to increase the productive potential of lands, increasing vegetable production; to ensure the complete and effective utilization of all lands, applying improved technologies, producing better quality varieties, hybrids, and seedlings; to rationally and effectively administer natural and chemical fertilizers, harvesting and sowing crops during optimal periods of time, increasing livestock, and achieving better production in the animal breeding sector; and to implement the national program on land improvement.

5. The plenum examined and endorsed the Report on the Application of Law Provisions on Territorial, Urban, and Rural Planning, stressing that all areas on our country's territory, irrespective of their purpose or who they belong to, are a part of the uniform land stock of the SR of Romania, a national property that must be utilized, protected, and improved in conformity with the interests of our whole nation.

The plenum decides that, in the spirit of the law on systematization, urban and rural localities must be organized better, plots of building land must be utilized fully and efficiently, any form of waste must be eliminated, and the country's agricultural lands must be increased by all means.

The plenum asks the government, all central institutions in charge of this field, and people's councils to take measures to strictly apply the norms on judiciously measuring localities in terms of area, number of inhabitants, and economic role and position.

Stressing the need to take firm action to reduce building areas and to observe approved legal norms in this respect, and to utilize all available lands in urban and rural localities and reclaim them for agriculture, the plenum decided that, beginning with 1987, lands available in cooperativized areas shall become the property of agricultural production cooperatives and be used as secondary plots by these cooperatives who are obligated to achieve all planned yields. In noncooperativized areas these plots of land shall be taken into the records of people's councils and the agricultural yields that have to be achieved shall be established in keeping with crop plans.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives shall present -- by 1 October 1986 and in keeping with norms established for each agricultural unit -- a program of measures aimed at reducing building plots within agricultural units that exceed norm provisions and at returning them to the agricultural land stock.

By 1 October 1986, the Council of Ministers will forward for approval a program of measures aimed at reducing -- within established norms -- the areas occupied by industrial units, storages, institutions, and other units.

The plenum decided that following these measures, the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture should also include in their annual production plans the plots of land that exceed the maximum norms permitted for localities and for each economic unit and accordingly, establish tasks for itemized production.

The plenum assesses that all these measures play a particularly important role in raising the level of civilization and bringing the work and living conditions in cities and villages closer, so that by the year 2000 the action of urban and rural planning and organization will be concluded in general terms.

6. The plenum highly appreciated the activity of and particular contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to formulating the important documents adopted during the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact and the excellent way in which our party and state leader presented the principle, consistent, and profoundly constructive position of Romania on the problems discussed, a position that is fully in keeping with the guidelines of the 13th Congress, the supreme interest of our whole nation, and the cause of peace, disarmament, understanding, and cooperation throughout the world.

The plenum fully endorsed the assessment by the party secretary general that the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee made important decisions that reflect the desire of the socialist members to do all they can to change the dangerous trend in events and achieve a policy of detente, disarmament, and peace.

The plenum believes that the appeal program, adopted by the meeting, on reducing weapons, troops, and military expenditures by 25 percent by 1990 is of particular importance and, for the first time, opens real prospects for also proceeding -- along with reducing nuclear weapons -- to a substantial cut in conventional weapons. Thus, the possibility is created to achieve a cut of at least 50 percent in weapons, troops, and military expenditures by the year 2000. On this basis huge material, financial, and human means can be economized to be utilized for socioeconomic development purposes and for supporting the efforts by all people aimed at progress, particularly the efforts of the developing countries.

Stressing that the international situation continues to be particularly serious and complex, the plenum assesses that the basic problem of the present-day world is safeguarding peace, halting the arms race, and proceeding to tangible measures for disarmament. More than ever before it is necessary for peoples and progressive forces throughout the world to intensify their efforts and to cooperate closer and closer to eliminate the danger of a world war that would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe, which would destroy the very conditions for the existence of life on our planet.

The plenum reaffirms Romania's consistent position to struggle with determination to halt the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and to reduce conventional weapons in order to prevent the threat of a new world war and to achieve a world of peace, cooperation, and understanding among nations.

On this occasion, too, the plenum highly appreciates Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's untiring activity and initiatives of great international resonance dedicated to peace and disarmament, to the quietude and security of peoples, and to protecting the supreme right of nations and people to life and a free and dignified existence. This has constantly increased Romania's prestige in the world and has won our country numerous friends in all parts of the planet.

All our party and people will do all they can in the future, too, so that in the spirit of actions and guidelines by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and of the 13th Congress decisions, they will promote with great determination the policy of detente, disarmament, cooperation, and peace in the world in the belief that only thus will they be able to ensure the implementation of the bold plans and programs on our homeland's socioeconomic development.

Greatly inspired by the mobilizing appeals and calls in the extensive speech made by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the participants in the plenum fervently appeal to the party bodies and organizations, the Communists, all working people, and the whole nation to spare no efforts and to act with great dedication and revolutionary devotion to commendably fulfill the itemized and export plan tasks, the other indicators, and to ensure the fulfillment of the programs on the intensive development and modernization of all branches of the national economy and concluding the grain harvesting campaign as soon as possible in order to raise the overall activity to the highest qualitative and efficient levels.

Let us do all we can to resolutely implement the historic goals put forward by the 13th Congress and to commendably implement the great party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, a program that ensures the elevation of Romania to higher and higher peaks of progress, well-being, and civilization!

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 13TH LCY CONGRESS

Krunic on Economic, Political System

LD251404 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1040 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav society will not be able to overcome the present crisis unless everything that enables the reproduction of statist relations in the economic and political system is eliminated, said League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Bosko Krunic at the 13th LCY Congress today.

In his opening statement at the session of the congress Commission for the Development of the Political System, Krunic said that the development of socialist self-management, whose conflict with statism is increasingly acquiring the features of a class struggle, is the condition for surmounting the crisis. It is of major importance that the self-management system be up to its historical task of surmounting the crisis, that it be "economically effective in conditions of commodity production, politically democratic and that it ensure social security," he said.

Krunic assessed that the political system has meaning "only as an effective instrument of support to the further development of socialist production relations" which will provide for highly-productive methods of economic operation, capacitation for operation in market conditions instead of under state patronage, and breaking up of tendencies toward insularity in the economy and society.

The LC's key commitment in developing the political system is not to change it, but to consolidate its foundation: the position of workers and the working class in production and society, the equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the country's federal system and its nonaligned position, and the concept of total national defense, Krunic said.

Changes in the political system should lead to faster integrational processes in the country since tendencies toward disintegration in the economy and the society as a whole are currently Yugoslavia's most serious problem. The question, however, is whether the integration will be based on the power of monopolistic capital, state unitarianism, or the free, self-management association of workers. It is therefore necessary to find solutions providing for the more immediate presence of associated workers in the overall process of delegational decision-making in the Assembly of Yugoslavia and other federal bodies.

Noting that "we find ourselves in difficult times, in an economic crisis and serious social contradiction, which must be resolved without delay," Krunic concluded by saying: "We communists have the strength to bear the greatest burden since the LCY has developed unity of views and has a clear strategy in long-term economic development, ways out of the crisis and the lines of socialist self-management development."

Ideopolitical Commission Reports

LD261649 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- Two introductory reports were submitted in the Commission for Ideopolitical, Organizational, Action and Cadre Training and Activity of the LCY and statutory questions.

Hamdija Pozderac spoke about the ideo-political and action training of the League of Communists, while Budimir Vukasinovic explained the essence of the proposed changes and amendments to the LCY Statute.

Introductory Report by Hamidja Pozderac

The questions of ideopolitical, organizational, action and cadre training and activity of the LCY deeply cut into our orientation, way of thinking and action as a whole, Hamidja Pozderac stressed in his introductory report in the commission dealing with these problems. We are, he added, facing the task whereby our organization and our movement should ensure that the present economic crisis and crisis situation in other areas of life, including also the visibly upset unity and action capability of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces, are not disorientated or directed off the main path, which seems to offer the only opportunities for a speedier way out of the existing situation.

Our task is to define the historical moment and within it develop those characteristics of the League of Communists which speed up the socialist self-managing trasnformation of Yugoslav society. The League of Communists is duty-bound to involve in this process, as much as possible, all creative social forces. Improving and development development alternatives, Pozderac concluded, demands the widest possible political involvement of the working class and the larges socialist forces of our society.

Pointing out that the objectively contradictory position of the League of Communists, both as a party and as a movement, is the cause of many of our present difficulties, Hamidja Pozderac then spoke at length about the confrontation between self-management and statism. Destatization and democracy, with which we were taking apart the federal centralism in order to create the federation of associated labor, have produced some kind of quite chaotic, insufficiently linked polycentric statism, with all of our partializations of consciousness and action. This has also led to the pragmatization of economic life, transforming socialist forces into the extended arm of state organs and to other negative consequences. All this, Pozderac pointed out, considerably decreases the efficiency of the social system. Because of this, Pozderac went on, we are holding the 13th LCY Congress under the sign of struggle against statist and technocratic usurpations of self-management. The first and unavoidable step in the series of tasks is the control by the working class over social capital, which lead to the working class taking control of integrational and coordinative functions in social reproduction. To identify in precise terms, in the political sense, the forces which offer resistance to this orientation of ours and to undertake very concrete measures to rid them of their monopolistic positions is the task of this congress.

Pozderac then stressed the need to urgently open up new and wider spaces of destatization. "The republics and provinces can implement their responsibility for the total development of Yugoslavia more successfully only on the basis of their own self-managing transformation, their own speedier and more democratic material and self-managing development. Because they themselves, this is now clear everywhere, cannot develop further with republican statism, as much as our society could not survive and develop with some kind of statist centralism. Socialist self-management has not had much luck with either, not to say that both lead to destruction. Each delay in the self-managing transformation of the republics, provinces and the federation, and delays in their development and transformation into self-managing democratic communities of working people and citizens, nations and nationalities, make more difficult the self-managing integration of our multinational community, bring into danger the propserity of our nations and nationalities and hinder the strengthening of independence, integrity and security."

Hamidja Pozderac then spoke at length about the democratization of internal relations in the League of Communists, which is the only basis on which its unity can be erected. The conviction has matured that democracy is not something which will be added to self-management at a particular stage of its development, rather it is the unavoidable prerequisite of its present survival, development and future. The task of the congress is to practically establish what sort of means, procedures, solutions and what sort of overall climate can speed up this process.

In the structure of the League of Communists, a number of its members and their capability, we have a completely new solution and special tasks, Pozderac said, and in this context he presented the information that over 305,000 new members were admitted to the League of Communists from 1981 to 1985. However, because of the exacerbation of contradictions of the economic and overall social situation, as well as because of signficiant departures from the proclaimed policy of the League of Communists, we have had a reduction in the number of new admissions and a higher number of members leaving the League of Communists, in particular workers from direct production and other production structures. Meanwhile, the participation of members from nonproductive structures has increased. Therefore it is not an accident that in our policy compromises have been made even when there was no need for them.

Pozderac then stressed that democratic centralism is the expression and the most adequate organizational prerequisite of ideological and action unity of the LCY. Its application presupposes a democratic discussion and struggle of views, with the obligatory acceptance and consistent implementation of the majority decisions. As the main principle of internal LCY life, democratic centralism represents a prerequisite for its existence and activity as a united organization, as a prerequisite for organization and the influence of the working class.

I am convinced that in this way -- united, and this means democratically and with the struggle for various views on the same path -- we will reach the resolution in the proposal of which we clearly said that our force was in our unity, Hamidja Pozderac said in conclusion in his introductory report.

Introductory Report by Budimir Vukasinovic

Explaining the text of changes and amendments to the LCY statute, Budimir Vukasinovic, who submitted the second introductory report in this commission, stressed that this document reflects in a satisfactory way the real needs of the LCY and opportunities on offer at this juncture and that it would contribute to achieving the results expected from the LCY. The statutory solutions provide a basis and obligation for the members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists to realize a comprehensive insight into everyday manifestations and problems and direct them how to act and behave in everyday social and political life, Vukasinovic said at a session of the Commission for Ideopolitical, Organizational, Action and Cadre Training and Activity of the LCY and Statutory Questions.

Explaining the essence and significance of some of the most important changes and amendments to the LCY statute, Vukasinovic said that in a public discussion on this document there were suggestions that the text of the preamble of the proposal on the historical role of Josip Broz Tito should be revised or extended. The most numerous were the views that the present text should be retained, which was done. The stand that this same text should be in the statutes of the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists were also retained.

The public discussion, Vukasinovic said, as well as the entire historical experience has confirmed the justification of the further development of the LCY as a united revolutionary organiation of the Yugoslav working class. The unity of the LCY is particularly significant and topical in the situation characterized by the trends of autarchy and disintegration, group-property relations and bureaucratists etatist monopolies and when we are experiencing the isolationism of the national economies, which not only limits the overall reproduction of socialist self-management into the integral system of social relations, but also in themselves carry tendencies of the federalization of the League of Communists and the danger from its increasingly stronger "turning toward" state and administrative structure. Therefore the ideological, political and actional unity of the LCY presents itself as the essential prerequisite for the change of the existing situation.

Unity is reached through analyzing differences and through a democratic dialogue about them, and then through responsible implementation of established stands, rather than through dogmatic glossing over differences and bureaucratic preventions that they do not come out, Vukasinovic said, explaining formulations on the unity and independence of the republican Leagues of Communists and the united LCY. Developing and realizing unity, he added, presupposes a democratization of the internal life and relations in the League of Communists, including all the differences in views expressed during discussions and making decisions -- those who are a minority on some questions in a discussion, can be in a majority on others. Contrary to this political process is the institutionalizing minority, since this would lead to fractions and make impossible the realization of the democratically expressed will of the majority, turned into stands, conclusions and decisions.

Whenever unity is discussed on the working and class basis, Vukasinovic stressed, we should not lose sight of the national component of this unity. Each discussion in which, even indirectly, the existence of the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists, which within the framework of the LCY exist as an expression of the multinational composition of Socialist Yugoslavia, and their certain independence within the framework of the LCY, is questioned, and is backward and unacceptable. Similarly, according to Vukasinovic, neither the role nor the tasks of the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists could be reduced only to the struggle for independence and implementation of their republican and provincial interests. They are also responsible for the entirety of the content of revolutionary trends in Yugoslavia.

Budimir Vukasinovic then recalled that special attention had been devoted to statutory solutions which more clearly and in more precise terms develop democratic centralism as a general basis for overall relations in the LCY. Democratic centralism is not pulling "authority" of any of the organs over others, it is not a hierarchical vertical linking of committees, or leaderships of various ranks with the aim of centralizing and concentrating power in some circles and groups. It is not the form for replacement of will and mood of the membership by the will of individuals and informal groups and it is not a curtailed principle which would be valid up to the level of the republics and allow the possibility of appropriate behavior at the level of central organs, Vukasinovic said.

With the formulations on democratic centralism, attempts were made to answer the question how in the current situation of critical disturbances and accumulated contradictions this principle should become the instrument for overcoming contradictions and developing their unity.

The statute strengthens the obligation that the principles of democratic centralism should be applied in a unified and continuous fashion by everybody from basic organization up to all organs and forums of the LCY, Budimir Vukasinovic said.

Without the category of independence of the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists, he went on to say, it would not be possible to express national, socioeconomic and other characteristics and special features of the role of the LCY. Independence, however, does not mean independence and sovereignty in a dogmatic or state and legal sense, rather, it means the right and obligation to establish and realize the policy of the LCY. The LCY Central Committee is duty-bound to adopt the policy which is of joint interest for the entire LCY, to ensure its implementation and undertake measures for consistent realization of this policy. That is why in the statute the relation between the LCY organs and the organs of the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists is developed more clearly and comprehensively.

The amendments to the statute also stress the obligation that the League of Communists should constantly strengthen and develop ideopolitical and action unity. It is necessary to formulate a norm in the statute for the obligation of the League of Communists to comprehensively shed light on the phenomena in society and establish their real causes. Measures for strengthening responsibility in the League of Communist are particularly developed, together with the significant development of the methods of criticism, self-criticism, struggle of views, and so forth. The stands on the cadre policy are developed in more precise terms, with the stress on the need for their socialization. As Vukasinovic explained, the LCY Central Committee is duty-bound to define in precise terms the criteria for registering, proposing and adopting proposals for candidates for delegates of forums and members at all levels of organizing of the LCY.

With the changes and amendments of the statute it is envisaged that the LCY Congress should elect the Central Committee, Statutory, and Supervisory Commissions. From these structures the LCY Central Committee elects the Presidium as an executive political organ. Another innovation is that presidents of presidiums are elected in the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists. This is not only a formal harmonization of titles and functions. Rather, it is of essential significance for developing the collective work and responsibility of the organs of the League of Communists, Vukasinovic said. Only some of the corrections of the solutions thus far on establishing the unified membership fee for the LCY, as defined in the statute, were entered into the statute. It was left for the LCY Central Committee to find an appropriate solution for the membership fee, in consultation with the Central Committees of the republican Leagues of Communists, provincial committees of the provincial Leagues of Communists and the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

Vukasinovic also mentioned some unacceptable proposals for the changes and amendments of the statute put forward in the public discussion. They are, as he said, suggestions that, apart from being a united organization, the LCY should also be a monolithic organization, some kind of social superstructure and command center, as well as suggestions to abolish the self-centeredness of the republican and provincial leagues. Also untenable are proposals which, if they were entered into the statute, could lead to negations of national interests and particular features, and on this basis to abolishing the independence of the republican and provincial organizations. Suggestions to turn the LCY in to some kind of ideological or "political administrator," of either a centralist or decentralist type, are unacceptable, and we should take a resolute stand detaching ourselves from them.

The statute cannot regulate all questions, it cannot have a solution for every situation and circumstance. It is not ommipotent, but it should not be powerless either. A clear, precise, principled, and concrete statute is a safe support for increasingly more successful and responsible activity of the entire LCY, Budimir Vukasinovic said in conclusion of his introductory report at a session of the Commission for Ideological Questions and the Statute of the LCY of the 13th LCY Congress.

The first participant in the discussion and the oldest delegate of the congress, Kresimir Britvic, stressed that the rank and file expect a great deal from this congress.

Stevan Bjedov proposed several amendments to the LCY statute, among them the proposal that in the LCY there should be a unified way of regulating the duration of the mandate for the presidents of the Presidium, Central Committees and provincial conference of the League of Communists to 2 years, plus another 2, and of executive secretaries to 4 years, with the possibility of an additional mandate. He in particular stressed the need to strengthen the ideological capability of secretaries and secretariats of the basic organization of the League of Communists.

A proposal that the mandate of congress delegates should last until the next congress was supported by Drago Rakocevic, who then proposed several amendments to the proposed statute. Among them is the proposal that Article 28 should explicitly state that professing a religion and nationalistic behavior is incompatible with LCY membership. Drago Rakocevic in particular pointed out the need for differentiation among the ranks of the LCY. Differentiation is being carried out intolerably slowly, starting with Kosovo all the way up to the lack of implementation of economic stabilization and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee. I am not speaking in favor of a campaign, or purge, but of strengthening responsibility and of settling accounts with those who break the rules of party behavior, Rakocevic said.

Radovic Opens Education Session

LD251330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1143 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG) -- It is not enough that a clear ideological platform of a socialist self-management transformation of education, science and culture be defined by highest party forums, but the League of Communists must wage a battle for its implementation in the daily social practice, as LCY Presidency member Miljan Radovic said today at the 13th LCY Congress.

Opening the work of the congress Commission for Ideological Questions in Education, Science and Culture, Radovic set out that the development of the Yugoslav science and technology was a primary prerequisite of the country's further economic development, an economic development which must proceed from the necessity of the national economy's openness to the world and its more forceful presence on the international market.

Special measures must be taken to insure a continued financing and work of the approved common scientific macro-projects in the country, and a greater balance between the basic, developmental and applied research, as Radovic said.

The overall education system in Yugoslavia, as he set out, must be further developed along the line of gradually overcoming the predominating tendency of averageness in quality and, at times, a negative personnel selection. It is necessary, without any hestitation, to open new and greater possibilities for detecting, stimulating and developing research talents in the course of schooling, and for systematically employing and following the work of talented researchers, as he said.

It is extremely important, as Radovic assessed, to introduce an integrated information system which would insure a speedy flow of scientific, technological, economic, financial and other types of information necessary for a successful implementation of developmental, economic and business policies.

If the LCY is successfully to exercise its leading role, all necessary conditions must be insured for theoretical work and research, especially in social sciences, as Radovic said. This, as Radovic elaborated, would enable a deeper understanding of contradictions in society, point to optimal developmental solutions, disclose new possibilities of socialism and self-management, and contribute to the further development of the socialist self-management consciousness and of the working-class essence and values of the Yugoslav socialist society.

The League of Communists, as Radovic said, must more vigorously than so far mobilize all social forces and potentials which can contribute to a successful implementation of the basic principles of the education reform.

In all educational institutions, starting from kindergartens, it is necessary to step up the creation of conditions for the full equality of members of all Yugoslav nations and nationalities in terms of their schooling in their respective mother tongue and more even conditions in which they acquire the basis for higher education, as Radovic noted.

Radovic termed the battle for quality in education the main battle Communists must wage in the respective area. Communists must decisively struggle against those who indoctrinate the young from anti-socialist and anti-communist positions and who belittle the achievements and values of the Yugoslav socialist revolution, as he underscored.

Radovic drew attention that it was indispensable also to launch an action for improving the situation in the area of culture. Culture must not be left to whims of the market, monopolies, bad taste, administrative scissors, narrow or clan interests of individuals or groups. A greater circulation of theatrical and music performances, art exhibits and museum displays, and a better utilization of the library funds would create the most favourable conditions for culture to spread beyond the big urban centres, contributing to the fellowship and better mutual understanding in the Yugoslav multi-national community, as Radovic said.

Education Commission Session

LD262243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0835 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- On the 2d day of the work of the 13th LCY Congress in the Commission for Education, Science and Culture, the first to take the floor was Gordana Kosanovic. Having noted that some congress resolution recommendations are generic, she spoke in favor of introducing the commitment whereby social accords by the republics and provinces in the domain of education should be consistently carried out. The Communists is associated labor and in self-management interest communities, too, should be put under the obligation to treat the strategic programs in the educational system as production and not as consumption.

Division is still present in assembly halls and in schoolyards where the teachers and the youngsters of different nationalities sit separately. Sonja Bulga demanded categorically that this must be abolished. She stressed that it was the teachers who were most responsible for that state of affairs. In the Titova Mitrovica area, there are still some communes where a number of educational workers are employed in the educational institutions who do not accept the LCY's policy and they must be removed from such institutions.

Intranational relations in culture were discussed by Ciril Zlobec, who did not agree with the assessment that few mistakes are committed in our society. The contradictions are economic, cultural and pertain to the domain of civilization. He added that on several occasions praise was heard of the joint educational core subject matter. However, Slovenia rejected them, believing that they constituted an attack on its national integrity.

I do not claim, Zlobec stressed, that national consciousness a priori leads to nationalism. In his view, to reject core subject matter is not separatism, but an unconstitutional manifestation. The responsibility for education has been handed over to the republics and provinces, and, in this specific case, this is not being abided by.

Zlobec illustrated this by saying that a Slovene pupil reads 70 percent of the texts translated from the other languages of the Yuglosav nations and nationalities, while in other environments this is not the case.

This drew a riposte from Oskar Davico, who considered that Zlobec's method of thinking about joint core subject matter was erroneous. Literature does not admit percentages and quantities: The overriding fact in literature must be quality.

Preoccupied by many major problems, we are not aware of the extent to which nonintegration and fragmentation in science will make us dependent on the world developments in this area, Mirceta Djurovic stressed. In his view, the problem is not only with our economic difficulties, but in the unsuitable nature of many of our systemic solutions. Science is firmly entrenched behind the republican, regional and municipal borders and tinged with separatist interests. It is not surprising therefore, Djurovic said, that its institutions give way to political movements.

Speaking at length of the "stupid cadre solutions," Fadil Hadzic pointed out that people with a cultural background are represented least of all in our diplomatic and consular missions because, in his view, the creative intelligentsia is considered to be politically unsuitable by the very fact that they are involved in culture, whereas the bureaucrats are "professsionally specialized" to the job.

Having stressed that political opponents should not be allowed to have the initiative of working on the awareness of the masses, Mihailo Lalic stressed that there are still some institutions which one could join if one has asserted himself as an adversary of the L.C. He asked: Who is controlling the channels for the people leaving for specialization, who published libelous books which bristle with hatred of all achievements of the revolution and of anything to do with socialism? He noted that there are institutions maintained by social funds in which the insults hurled at the communists are appreciated.

We again swear by science, and yet despite that our science is vegetating at the bottom of the European ladder, ahead of Albania, Joze Ciuha remarked. He expressed the view that the time has come to stop telling the tales about what "should and must" be done. Instead, a transfer to revolutionary action is required in which everyone knows what his duty is and everyone is responsible for his work. Is it not paradoxical, Ciuha wondered, that some journalists and cultural workers are to be found among the culprits for all sorts of mistakes made in our society.

Drago Rakocevic and Katica Hedrih concentrated on scientific and research work. Rakocevic drew particular attention to scientific work in the Yugoslav People's Army, insisting on cadre investments and cooperation between the Army and other educational institutions. Katica Hedrih briefed delegates on the experiences of Nis University, which are motivated by a desire for the strengthening of new blood in the sciences, better cooperation with the economy, and a request to revive morale and evaluate knowledge and work.

Listening to everything said at the congresses so far, it seems as if there is nothing new in this outburst of words, Zivan Milisavac said, adding that one wonders to whom and why all this is being said. Who is competent enough to unite this country, economically, ideologically and intellectually, if not the ones who had made it such, Milisavac noted, adding that nationalism and chauvinism are not being nipped in the bud. We are hitting the snake on its tail, Milisavac stressed, and within this context he mentioned the organization of Yugoslav writers which has not enough strength to overcome nationalism as the past, as the 19th century. Thus, writers resemble the politicians with whom they are usually angry. Milisavac recalled that at a time when anthologies of European and world literature are being compiled, we cannot agree on the terminology: Yugoslav literature or literatures. I declare that I am not a unitarist, nor do I want to negate national literatures, nations or nationalities, he added. In his reply to Ciril Zlobec, he stressed that he did not understand the panic of losing national identity. It is a disgrace that writers have become advocates of outdated ideas. Milisavac warned of decay and rot, which has particularly penetrated the top strata of our society, pointing out that this is not the result of the revolution but its negation. We are ideologically disunited and broken up, and the LC must discover the causes and eliminate them. So-called common nuclei did not only cause damage to the Slovene people; the whole thing is badly made and has caused damage to all of us because the basic criterion of moral is the greatness of a literary work, and not a national belonging.

Georgi Dimitrovski said that there is no separatism in Yugoslavia, but, above all, regional egotism. One should say clearly that federalism also implies responsibility toward others, and not only the right to national independence. However, culture ought to be something different, a factor of integration. I feel that I am a Yugoslav, Dimitrovski stressed, but I say that I am Macedonian because the negation of my people today also negates my existence.

Ciril Zlobec replied again, saying that he respected such an aspect of national awareness as well, but different sentiments should also be respected, Speaking about nuclei, he did not have a percantage in mind, but the fact that one should respect the desire of a nation to be on an equal footing with the world, and also Yugoslavia.

Our overall cultural situation is not good. Some cultural workers try to outdo one another by shouting across the republican and provincial borders, completely forgetting about our fellowship. There is an increasing number of ideological novels. Some write them themselves, and some been dictated, but it is always the matter dogmatic ideology. Having said that, Prvoslav Ralic was greeted with spontaneous applause.

Delegate Ratko Zanetic dwelt on some questions concerning the further development of science and spoke about the Communists' duty to fight against a sectarianist isolationism of science, the alienation of its results from creative application in production, as well as against its educational role and elitist development.

Petar Rakocevic, Djordje Jovic and Jakim Petrovski joined in the demands of the delegates for a speedier integration of Yugoslav economy, science and education, while Aleksandra Ninkovic and Gordana Stanojevic spoke about the problems of education and the employment of young people. Those who completed their working life should retire and show their trust in young people, said Gordana Stanojevic. If they think that they have never taught anyone anything, I wonder what they have been doing all their lives.

So far 66 delegates and guests have taken part in the work of the Commission for Ideological Questions in Education, Science and Culture, and another 29 will participate in tomorrow's debate.

Political Commission Addressed

LD262245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0938 GMT 26 Jun 86

["13th LCY Congress: Commission for the Political System" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26Jun (TANJUG) -- By calling for more intensified process of ideopoliticial differentiation in the entire LCY and in its leaderships, in particular, for establishing unity in deeds and not words and for tightening the discipline and responsibility from the "top" to the "base"... Cirilo Blazevski, the first participant in today's work of the commission indicated tht the tenor of the discussion would be more frank and criticial.

Expressing his support for the congress draft resolution on the political system, Dusan Popovic stressed that the document clearly defined the nature of the changes which the LC is advocating. They are progressive changes from the historic-class point of view, the champions of which are the immediate producers, i.e. workers in associated labor. In his view, individual members of the LC cannot decide, each on his own, what is revoluntionary at a given moment and conduct his "own private revolution" since the LC is an organized and effective vanguard of like-minded. We cannot give our support to such slogans as "We are for changing everything" or "We are for everything that is different from what we already have" - We must reject all the calls for changes which could lead to bourgeois private ownership monopoly or the monopoly of centralist etatism, Popovic said.

The Critical Analysis states that an informal mechanism of decision-making has replaced and pushed aside the delegate system. This statement, Pasic said, is correct but failed to be further developed. The protagonists of power are hiding under the cloak of self-management, they are here, among us and are actively involved in the campaign against and denunciation of bureaucratism and the attempts to usurp self-management. All the institutions of self-management have acquired their surrogates whose professional-administrative stratum represents a monopoly of local, regional, factional and other interests. The most dangerous, however, is the monopoly of politicial centres which favor national interests since it gives rise to the conflict between the national states and the federation.

Pasic also warned of the attempts to distort the fundamental principle of national equality which, in his view, must not be achieved at the expense of the rights of the working people and citizens, and should not be reduced to the level of mechanical parity and nationality "key" in which case it will become its own contradiction and be a direct cause of nationalism, Pasic concluded.

In Ljiljana Zorkic's view, our journalists have succeeded in fulfilling the tasks which society placed before them. They have exposed many negative phenomena, particularly etatisms. However, in doing this they often remain on their own for which reason they are sometimes the butt of sharp criticism even when they called for a speedier implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization or for normalizing the situation in Kosovo. Ljiljana Zorkic drew attention to the difficult material position affecting the media. If it is allowed to continue it could soon jeopardize their ability to carry out their duty of informing Yugoslav and world public about events in the country on time and in the best possible manner.

The Critical Analysis of the functioning of the political system does not defend all the aspects of the system, as is being maintained. It supports only those basic aspects which have been affirmed in practice, Josip Vrhovec noted. It is not true either that the Critical Analysis suggests conclusions to the effect that the system itself is good but the people are evil, he added. The document calls for changes in everything that failed to be affirmed in practice, be it laws or institutions. However, the problem is that we often failed to gain support by the subjective forces, including the LC.

Vrhovec went on to stress that numerous tasks set at the 12th LCY Congress had not been implemented in practice. The basic omission in his view is the fact that the LCY was not separated from the state. The consequences of this is that workers are seceding from the LC. Here lies, in his view, the basic cause of the present social and economic crisis which, in fact, began with the adoption of the unrealistic medium-term 1976 development plan. Tito and Kardelj had warned about this omission but the republican and provincial development plans which had no hope of succeeding had not been revised. This led to large debts abroad.

While the republics and provinces became stronger, the federation became weaker but, Vrhovec believes, the Constitution is not to blame for this. What is to blame is lack of respect for the Constitution. The LC has also isolated itself within republican and provincial borders. Consensus was abused at the expense of common Yugoslav goals. The LC was not able to resist all this and thus we arrived at a stage in which the ideological divisions became identical to republican and provincial borders, Josip Vrhovec said.

Marjan Rozic believes that the past party congresses in the republics and provinces only diffidently pointed out that the frontal LC activity has been reduced to the least, impermissible extent. This error should not be repeated at this 13th Congress too. Rozic went on to say that the LC activity in the socialist alliance is misunderstood -- as if the LC should be in power there. This expresses doubt in self-management and in turn is conducive to strengthening statism.

Just like Vrhovec, Rozic too pointed to the collusion between the LC and state organs. This is also the reason for the SAWPY not being the motivating force of society and yet, without a politically organized people, a swift way out of the crisis cannot be expected either, Rozic stressed.

When we speak about the continuity and future of our socialist revolution depending in a crucial way on the extent to which the young people are the champions of its ideas and goals, then we must also literally understand this premise and in practice adopt a corresponding attitude to it and not see it merely as a theoretical premise which binds no one, Kemal Buzaljko stressed, in speaking about the social role of the young generation.

Ilija Nikezic said that weaknesses of society also had a negative influence on the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection as a significant segment of society. The main problems of society, such as weakening of the leading role of the working class and of self-management, in addition to the strengthening of nationalism, unemployment, a fall in the standard of living, and the spread of disintegrational processes in the political and economic system, are also "eroding" the defense system. Because, as he pointed out, the Army is not in a glass house isolated from what is going on in our society.

Nikezic emphasized in particular the problem of strengthening nationalism and recalled the dangerous theses about the Army being a "supranational, unitarist-centralist and bureaucratic-dogmatic structure" which has no understanding for national identity and intranational relations. It would be very wrong indeed were the LC to underestimate the consequences of such views, Nikezic said at the end of his statement in the debate.

Implementing constitutionality and legality in our society is not and should not merely be a juridical question, Bosa Nenadic warned. She spoke critically about the parts of the resolution which refer to the implementation of these principles and she stressed that the sociopolitical essence of these principles, which protect the class foundations of the system, should not be forgotten. Implementation of the constitutionally and legality is not merely a question of the judicial hierarchy, nor should it only be the task of state and judicial organs. The LC has often stood idly by when these principles were violated, while individuals, including organs of sociopolitical communities, had often taken part in this themselves, she added.

We want to know who is dividing the working class of Yugoslavia, who is separating those employed in material production from those working in the nonproductive branches of the economy, said Simo Mamula. He proposed that the term "working class" no longer be used, for by this term many take it only to mean immediate producers. Instead, Mamula added, one should use the term "working people", to prevent turning the workers -- the immediate producers -- against those we cannot do without, such as engineers, physicians, economists. In the same way, he pointed out, it is untenable to always turn to the basic party organization which we consider omnipotent in resolving our problems. In fact, we must primarily turn to higher party forums, such as central committees, with such demands.

Vukadin Rakovic, Cvetan Mircevski and Bora Andjelkovic also took part in the discussion. The commission resumes work this afternoon.

In order to overcome the crisis, which is very deeply rooted, we must break down resistance, particularly ideological resistance, if we are to change the situation. The consolidation of the united Yugoslavia, which is the expression of the need of our every nation and nationality, should be the focal point of our overall activity, particularly the activity of communists stressed Mihailo Brailovic. One of the fundamental tasks of this congress is to establish a clearly defined program to ensure the unity of the country, Brajovic said.

Marko Martinovic also pointed to the seriousness of the crisis citing nationalism as the main evil of our present time. Nationalism, he added, threatens to lead to bloodshed. That is why there can be no compromise with nationalists as they are the enemies of both their own and other peoples.

Nenad Bucin noticed that when it comes to priority duties of communists and their organizations and organs, our party document of 2 or more decades ago has been much more articulate, explicit, direct and above all clearer.

How do we transfer the contents and the ideological potential from public debates to "papers" and our own action programs? Among selected and avoided political demands are there also those which are not refuted on the political scene in a convincing enough and democratic way? What is meant by opening a "public discussion" together with a simultaneous panoramic labelling of all the possible "anti-stands", "anti-demands" and "anti-interests"? Asking whether this is encouragement or a stimulus or else an effort to discourage, Nenad Bucin stressed that his reservations to such a method are not only of a methodological but also of a fundamental nature.

Ivan Cudina and Mirko Raca talked about a need for a speedier solution to the problem of unemployment, that is the restoration of dignity to associated labor, assessing that the LC must be the main exponent of the action here.

Stressing that lack of vigilance on the part of LC organs contributed to the escalation of nationalism in Kosovo, Kriste Bekaj warned of a need for party organizations to exert maximum efforts in the realization of tasks from the platform on Kosovo which, as the main goal, outlines the indispensable need to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. But, he emphasized, we also need the broad support of the subjects outside the province in order to succeed. The working class has not lost and cannot lose trust in the LCY, said Sretenka Loncar, explaining that one can only lose trust in organs and leaderships, starting from the basic organization, up to the LCY Central Committee. She asked that we stop referring, in an impersonal way, to the exponents of resistance to the implementation of the long-term stabilization program, bureaucratism, statism...The first and most important step after the congress must be to carry out a differentiation from these forces and to identify them.

We have never ended the corrections to the political system because, in the opinion of Metodija Duskovski, the LC has an opportunist attitude to this task. He expressed his fear that something similar might happen with the proposals from the "Critical Analysis" and the discussion held on this document.

Branko Manasiev, Pavel Ungur and Kosta Jancevski also took part in this afternoon's discussion.

Dizdarevic at International Commission

LD261435 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0844 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- The existence and activity of the Nonaligned Movements' policy exert a constant pressure against intensifying divisions and confrontations, and represent the broadest buttress for a way out of confrontation and for negotiations and reaching of agreements on genuine universal detente.

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It is precisely such a development which tallies with the interests and needs of nonaligned countries. This was stated by [Foreign Secretary] Raif Dizdarevic in his speech in the debate which resumed today at the Commission for Issues of International Cooperation of the LCY and of the Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia.

He devoted his speech to the situation in the Nonaligned Movement, the role and tasks of the movement in the existing exacerbated international political and economic situation, relations in the Balkans, and the interdependence between Yugoslavia's international position and its internal situation.

Dealing with the period since the last congress, Dizdarevic noted that world relations had experienced grave tribulations, manifested above all by powerful pressures exerted on the progressive achievements in international relations. This refers to attempts to halt the great historical progress toward the emanicipation of international relations, thwart the strengthening of the principle of all countries' equitable participation in international relations, preserve and intensify the domination by the interests of the richest in international economic relations, and use the differences in the development and the problems of the nonaligned and developing countries as a means of exerting pressure on their internal development and behavior in international relations.

The absence of a dialogue in relations between the North and South, which have been pushed by East-West relations onto the sidelines, was described by Dizdarevic as an explosive powder keg which would further endanger economic development, cooperation, stability and world peace.

Adding to this the growing confrontation between powers and blocs, and also the arms race, Dizdarevic went on to stress that holding negotiations and reaching agreements is today a necessity, both for the West, the East and the whole world. Everyone needs the prospects of security, and this aim will grow and nullify strategies which offer the prospects of a threatened existence. In this context, he deliberated on the immense role and historical tasks of the Nonaligned Movement. This great movement, in Dizdarevic's words, does not align itself either with confrontations or with negotiations in favor of one power against the other. The Nonaligned Movement is aligned to its own principles, goals, interests and stances.

He expressed the conviction that this would also be reiterated in Harare.

It is this attitude which Yugoslavia always adopted in its activity. As Dizdarevic stressed, among other things, Yugoslavia always assesses any policy according to its content and its contribution to peace, cooperation, equality, detent, disarmament, development of all countries, and so forth.

Recalling the 25th anniversary of the first nonaligned conference in Belgrade, Dizdarevic said that the movement had played a major role in mankind's most recent history and that nonalignment had provided a powerful impact to progressive thought and the practice of international relations. The movement had grown constantly, while at the same time, Dizdarevic stressed, there had not been at the same time any major spread in blocs or the formation of new military alliances; some military alliances (CENTO, SEATO) had even disappeared, and this is undoubtedly the result of the influence exerted by the activity of the Nonaligned Movement.

We must not idealize the role of the movement and the situation in it; the movement is not only part of a greatly interdependant world, but also one of great differences and deep contradictions.

History has left the nonaligned countries a grave legacy. In this context, Dizdarevic noted that any attempt at introducing ideologization into the movement and causing political divisions within it would be reactionary because it inflicted harm to the positive role of the movement and to its contribution to world progress.

Dizdarevic noted that since the New Delhi summit, the situation in the movement had consolidated on the basis of its original principles and goals. He expressed the conviction that conditions are being created to have the forthcoming summit in Harare open up a new stage in the way the movement operated, a stage in which its activities would be less in the nature of declarations but orientated more toward actions.

Raif Dizdarevic stressed in particular that Yugoslavia continues to enjoy the prestige of being one of the most active and most influential nonaligned countries.

Raif Dizdarevic went on to emphasize that only by respecting the historical legacy and the realities in the Balkans is it possible to develop cooperation and create conditions for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation.

He stressed that all responsible protagonists in the Balkan countries must deliberate on what they would bequeath to future generations: understanding, mutual respect, comprehensive cooperation, rapproachement and friendship; or mistrust, greater national aspirations, fanning of nationalistic passions and hatred and illusions that aspirations which had been rejected by history long ago as irretrievable forever, could nevertheless be achieved.

Yugoslavia constantly aspires, Dizdarevic went on, to contribute through its policy of goodneighbourliness to cooperation, peace and understanding in that area, and it would continue to do. The policy of goodneighbourliness based on the well known principles and accompanied by full respect for them, has been and remains the priority of the Yugoslav foreign policy.

At the end of his speech, Raif Dizdarevic said that Yugoslavia's stable development and unity had in a crucial manner determined its international position and influence. We would make a mistake, he said, were we not to understand that our internal difficulties and our tardiness and inefficiency in resolving them, in particular the manifestations of disunity, phenomena of nationalism and national, or rather, nationalistic narrow-mindedness and egoism, are altering the view the world has of us. In his words, the strength of Yugoslavia's resistance to external pressures lays in the stability of its internal situation.

Svetislav Popovic spoke on, among other things, the dangerous consequences of the U.S. armed attack on Libya, and denounced looking for pretexts to violate generally acceptable norms of international behavior and lend legitimacy to new dangerous methods in the behavior of superpowers toward small independent countries.

Popovic stressed that the existence of Macedonia and of the Macedonian people could not depend on any arbitrary assessments from foreign quarters. In condemning Albania's interference in our internal affairs, he said that we could discuss with Albania all aspects of cooperation, but not Kosovo, which is our internal affair. Popovic also criticized the manifestation of various trends in our country, such as articles in some papers about the events in Kosovo, and he concluded by saying that in a nutshell, Kosovo is a Yugoslav problem.

Anton Vratusa also spoke about relations with neighbors. He advocated that the policy of open borders and good-neighborliness be continued. Such cooperation, he said, is not only in the interest of speedier progress of our national minorities in neighboring countries, but also in the interest of the development of economic relations with other countries. Good-neighborliness, he continued, is an expression of the Yugoslav nonaligned policy and of adherence to the spirit of Helsinki.

Delegate Angela Kuhar spoke about the position of nationalities in Yugoslavia and about their significance in spreading cooperation and understanding among neighboring countries. She spoke in favor of the consistent implementation of LCY policy in resolving the position and implementing the rights of nations in Yugoslavia and in neighboring countries.

If we want to resolve the problem of foreign debts, the condition must be set to tie the debts of developing countries to the possibility of selling their products and earning convertible currency, Janez Stanovnik said in speaking about the present juncture in international economic relations.

Brana Markovic spoke about the peace movements in the world, particularly in Western Europe. He pointed out that they are among the forces with which Yugoslavia shared many common goals. He advocated that closer cooperation be realized between the Socialist Alliance, the Youth Organization and the Yugoslav League for Peace and these movements.

Danilo Zorn spoke about Yugoslav-Italian border cooperation. He stressed that this cooperation is of major significance to the progress of our national minorities. However, he said, there are still major difficulties in implementing the bilateral Osimo agreements, particularly in the economic sphere.

We have never renounced the principle of socialization of our foreign policy, Trajan Petrovski said. In this context he also pointed out the contribution which the SR of Macedonia made to the affirmation of Yugoslavia in the world.

Speaking about the policy of good-neighborly cooperation, Petrovski dealt in particular with attempts by some neighboring countries to negate the existence of the Macedonian nation. He noted in this context that declarations made by governments of these neighbors stating their wish to promote good-neighborly cooperation with Yugoslavia are not in line with failure to recognize the Macedonian nation.

In addition, Petrovski described attempts by some circles abroad to create the impression that the SR of Macedonia pursues a foreign policy which diverges from the policy of Yugoslavia, as absurd.

Branko Pribicevic asked that the draft resolution should define in more precise terms the formulation referring to the reformist course in socialist countries. He spoke in favor of the LCY presenting a more open all-round assessment of the development of socialism in the world. Pribicevic in this context proceeded from the view that recent years were marked by a stagnation in this development, and that some traditional premises had not withstood the test of time. Socialist forces in the world, he said at the end of his speech, are just now facing the reexamination of some of the premises which historical practice has not confirmed. The future belongs to those who are open-minded about this practice.

Commissions End 2d Day Debates

LD262140 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1911 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (TANJUG) -- Five of the six commissions of the 13th League of Communists of Yugoslavia Congress ended the second day of their debates here this evening. The Commission on Economic Development will continue its debate until late tonight since another 75 delegates have registered to speak. The large number of speakers demonstrates that the country's economic problems are in the focus of delegates' attention.

The commissions are expected to close their debates tomorrow morning. The second plenary session of the congress will be held in the afternoon. It is expected to adopt a report of the LCY's activities in the last four years. Elections for top party bodies will also be held tomorrow afternoon.

CHAMBER COMMITTEES DEBATE 'MAY ANALYSIS'

LD261643 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1800 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- At the session today of the Planning Committee of the SFRY assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, at which the delegates discussed the implementation of the socioeconomic development policy as laid down by this year's resolution, the "May Analysis", the view was expressed that while unfavorable economic trends require fresh measures, more precise analyses of the causes of the disruptions are also necessary. The delegates' assessment was that the "May Analysis" rests on statistical indices and does not examine the causes of the troubles in any great detail. There was fear that the scope of the latest measures would also not be as extensive as hoped for.

The "May Analysis" was also the subject of debates in several other committees of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. Assessments similar to that made at the above committee were voiced. Measures introduced by the Federal Executive Council were supported by the delegates at the Committee for Issues of the Speedier Development of the Insufficiently Developed but the warning was sounded that excessive administration manipulations should be avoided, as they fuel inflation.

At the Market and Prices Committee the question was raised as to whether the Federal Executive Council has both the means and opportunities to ensure consistent implementation of its moves. Measures have been adopted before but the expected results have not been achieved. Delegates at the Credit and Monetary System Committee were told that lower interest rates will start on 1 July.

The Economic Relations With Other Countries Committee devoted most of its attention to the trends in the country's balance of payments. Although all the obligations and interest on foreign credits falling due and amounting to $2,482,000,000 have been paid in the 5 months of the year, this has required great efforts by the Yugoslav economy because this amount represents 44.2 percent of the country's current foreign exchange earnings. In conditions of spiraling inflation at home and flagging motivation for exports, Yugoslav deliveries to other countries in this period fell by 4.4 percent which, along with reduced imports of 0.5 percent caused a high trade deficit and worsened the supply of the industry with reproduction material.

Since at the same time the foreign exchange earnings from services and remittances have not come up to expectations, in current payments with other countries, a deficit of $520 million has been registered. Such trends cast doubts on the planned increased in the surplus of the country's balance of payments this year of about $900 million. It is thus extremely important that the planned measures of the Federal Executive Council as stated at this committee, do not merely extinguish the fire but provide long-term incentives for increase in exports. In extending their support for these measures, the delegates did point out that they should, as an entirety, halt inflation since inflation, if not extirpated, would nullify the benefits derived from exports incentives and from the influence exerted by a realistic exchange rate of the dinar."

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMISSION ON CRIME

AU261653 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14-15 Jun 86 p 7

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- The struggle against political and economic crimes, which have over a number of years been more and more in evidence, is excessively concerned with norms while the number of real political actions that would secure the solution of this problem is still insufficient. In that struggle we rely more on the state than on the consciousness of the workers and their readiness and ability to solve problems. This was stated at the session of the LCY Central Committee's Commission for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection. It was concluded that the state of cadres and the material position of the judiciary are not satisfactory. The juiciary is burdened by other weaknesses. Thus, there have been some instances where the same political and economic offenses have been treated differently in different places. One of the LC's tasks is to establish a more uniform judiciary practice. In solving these problems our society must not rely on the work of the judiciary organs and prosecution organs. The LC action should be directed toward removing the causes in these cases.

RELIGION, LC MEMBERSHIP SAID 'INCOMPATIBLE'

AU261652 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croation 19 Jun 86 p 2

[S. Sagolj Article: "Religious Persons in the Party"]

[Excerpts] Can a religious person be a member of the LC? -- this is the question asked by a part of the clergy and us, "socially organized forces" as we are usually referred to, almost regularly before every congress, including this 13th party congress. This question is even more topical considering, for example that the Italian and some other communist parties have permitted this through their statutes in order to make their parties mass parties. In recent times a number of the party's statutory commissions issued a warning that our parctice has become too diverse ever since the 8th LCY Congress did not regulate in the statutes the relationship between the faithful and the LC. The draft statute prepared for the 13th congress does not mention this either. And the reason is that the general opinion says that there is no need to solve with a statuet something that has already been clearly said, namely that practicing religion is incompatible with membership in the LC.

Historic and other conditions in which our party or the LC was founded and works are not the same as the conditions of other countries, especially considering how strong the clerical-nationalist currents are even today, although they were historically compromised during the revolution.